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LIFE # FAR WEST

PAGE 1 TRAILING CONTROL OF THE PROPERS DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROP

# The Chicago Weekly Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

VOLUME 29.

The Autobiography of Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Incide Views of the Army-Early Troubles. Dissensions, and Misunderstandings.

Sherman's Opinion of Hooker, Logan, Blair, and Others.

The Death of Gens. Leonidas Polk

Did Grant or Sherman Plan the March to the Sea?-Sherman Claims the Entire Credit.

Romance of "Marching Through Georgia."

the Great General Publicly Resented the Insult of the Great Secretary.

The Assassination of Lincoln--- How the Confederate Officers Received

ant of Artillery in Fort Moulirie, S. C., command of Capt. Robert-Anderson, af-to become celebrated as the defender of

smaler command of Capt. Robert Anderson, alterward to become solvented as the defender of Fort Sunties. With this speck in his life the his Mexico, and the General Sustelled his another command. His explication resulted his another to make the property of the command. His explication resulted his another to make the command of the special content of the command of the special command. His explication results his accordance to make the command of the special content of the command of the special content of the command of the special content of the command of the command

and yet it was not considered of much value."
What was of more value, however, was quicksilver, and we have descriptions of the manner
in which quicksilver mines were discovered. It
was not an uncommon thing in those days for a
great land-owner to be the lord of a small empire, with hundreds of horses and thousands of
cattle, and yet to have nothing to eat in his
house except "a carcass of beef, from which the
stranger might cut and cook, without money and
without price, whatever was needed."

THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD.

There was a visit to Capt. Sutter, the discoverer of gold. Capt. Sutter was a mill-owner,
and Sherman relates Sutter's own story of the
first discovery of the metal which was to revolutionize the financial couditions of the world and
to found a new empire. As Sutter was sitting in
his room, near the mill-house, one day in February or March, 1848, a knock was heard at the
door, and he called out, "Come in." In walked
his assistant, Marshall, who revealed to Sutter
that he had found in the tail-race of the mill
certain pellets of gold. He endeavored to
keep the matter a secret, but the news
spread, and soon the world was affame with
the discovery. Men earned from \$40 to \$100
a day. Sometimes a incky follow would strike
a "pocket," clear soveral thousand dollars in a
few days, and then go shifting about until he
had expended all he had earned. Everything
cost \$1 a pound, and a meal \$3. Nobody paid
for a bed, but slept on the ground, without fear
of cold or rain. There was a newspaper, "a
curiosity in its line," using two Vs for a W, and
other combinations of letters, made necessary
by want of type, which give up to be the Alla
Cahifornia. There was a mewspaper, "a
curiosity in its line," using two Vs for a W, and
other combinations of letters, made necessary
by want of type, which give up to be the Alla
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curiosity in its line," using two Vs for a W, and
other combinations of letters, made necessary
by want of type, which give up to be the Alla
Cahifornia who had charge of Yeroa Buens saw the importance of a name, and so, in town council, changed it to San Francisce. "I am convinced," says Gen. Sherman, "that this little circumstance was big with consequences. That Benicia was the best site for a commercial city I am satisfied; and, had half the money and half the laboraince bestowed upon San Francisco been expended upon Benicia, we should at this day have a city of palaces on the Carquinez Straits. The name of San Francisco, however, fixed the city where it now is."

Descriment of the army. Funding, in 1800, the other contents of the contents o

at an end. He returned to California to wind up some other affairs connected with his old banking-house, remained another year, and came home in 1858. Then eams a little exparience in Kansas, with his two brothers-insw. Hugh and Thomas Ewing, partly as lawyer, partly as real-seates agent; and on Aug. 2, 1850, through the influence of Major, afterwand General, Don Carlos Buell, he was elected Superintendent of the Military Academy of Louisiana and Professor of Engineering.

Sherman's description of his life in Louisiana is interesting. He was somewhat under a cloud with the rulers of the State on account of the fact that his brother, John Sherman, was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House. He took no part in politics, and would not even yote for Bell and Everett, Secssion came rolling upon him, the Arsenal of Baton Ronge was taken possession of on the 10th of Jannary, 1861, and on the 18th of the same month he resigned his position in a letter doing him great credit and honor. "If Louisanas withdraw from the Federal Union," he wrote to the Governor. "I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer sky here would be wrong, in overy sense of the word." "On no earthly account would 1 do any act or think any thought hostile to or in advance of the old Government of the United States." His resignation was accepted with the most courteous expressions of osteetm by those whom he served.

A GLIMPER OF LINCOLX.

Sherman returned to the North, and took a chair near Lincoln, holding in his hand some papers referring to minor appointments." He turned to me and said. "Mr. President my brother, Col. Sherman, who is just up from Louisians. He may rive you some information you want. "Ah " ways Mr. Lincoln, 'how are they getting along down there?" I said, 'They think they are getting along wimmingly; they are preparing for war. 'Oh, well,' said he, 'I guess we will masage to kehir near the president of a street-rallway company. Shortly afterward and the presi

thus remained without any apparent anthority, frequently visiting me and others, but rarely complaining; but I could see how deenly he felt the dignity, if not the insult, heaped upon him." This overshadowing of Grant continued for a short time, and evidently moved Sherman's sympathies toward that Grant had asked for thirty days leave, and was going to depart the next morning. "Of course, we all knew," says Sherman, "that Grant was chafing under the slights of his anomalous position, and I determined to see him on my way back. His camp was a short distance off the Monterey road in the woods, and consisted of four or five tents, with a sapling-railing around the front. As I rode up, Maj. Rawlins, Lozno, and Hillyer were in front of the camp, and piled up near them were the usual effects and camp-chesta, ready for starting in the morning. I inquired for the General, and was shown to his tent, where I found him seated upon a camp-shool, with some papers on a rude camp-table. He seemed to be employed in assorting letters, and tying them up with red tape into convenient bundles. After passing the usual compliments I inquired if it were true that he was going away. He said, 'Yes.' I then inquired the reason. He said: 'Sherman, you know. You know that I am in the way here. I have stood it as long as I can, and can endure it no longer.' I inquired where he was going to. He said, 'St. Louis.' I then asked if he had any business there, and he said, 'Not a bit.' I then begred him to stay, illustrating his case by my own. Before the battle of Shiloh I had been cast down by a mere newspaper-assertion of 'crazy.' But that single battle had given me new life, and now I was in high feather. I argued with him that, if he went away, events would go right along, and he would be left out; whereas, if he remained, some happy accident might restore him to favor and his true place." The result was, that Gen. Grant remained, and in a short time, by the removal of Halleck to Washington, became the commander of the army.

under Grant. McClernand was a troublesome quantity in Grant's army. Then there is a story of McClernaud's leading to a bloody statek on the works at Vicksburg by improper information. The Rebel position at Vicksburg Sherman considers to have been stronger than Sebastopol. About this time Gen. Grant tells Sherman that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was about the "only Ceneral on the Confederate side whom he feared." As for the eampaign at Vicksburg, Sherman says: "Its conception and execution belong exclusively to Gen. Grant, not only in the grand whole, but in the thousands of its details. I still retain many of his letters and notes, in his own handwriting, prescribing the routes of march for divisions and detachments, and speciments.

have to be fought before there could be civil order—"one near Meridian, in November, and one near Strevoport, in the spring." As for the farming and artisan class in the South, they were the real third estate, and would move with the politicians. As for the Union men of the South, they were beneath contempt. The "young bloods," sons of planters' and lawyers, were good billiard-players and sportamen, but they never did any work, and never will. "War suits them, and the rascals are brave, fine riders, utterly reckless, who must all be killed or employed before there can be peace." "Civil government would be ridiculous. There should only be "military rule" nutil the armies of the South were conquered. The Union should be paramount, there could be no compromise, and the War must be fought out to the ond. If this letter had been published at the time it would have made a profound impression, but Sherman was resolute in his determination not to take any part in politics.

From this point the work proceeds rapidly toward Lookout Mountain, and closes with the appointment of Gen. Grant to be the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and Gen. Sherman in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Our first article on this noted work concluded with the first volume. The second volume embraces the narrative of his career from the appointment of Grant to command the armies until the close of the war. The second volume embraces many points that have heretofore been in controversy, and the truth of which will be largely determined by the evidence of the great soldier. This more especially as to the march to the sea and the final campaign which led to the surrender of Johnston's army. SHERMAN IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST.
On the 18th of March, 1864, Gen. Sherman, then in the 44th year of his age, relieved Gen.
Grapt in the command of the Military Division

On the 18th of March, 1864. Gen. Sherman, then in the 44th year of his age, relieved Gen. Grant in the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and from that time forward he became, next to Gen. Grant, the conspicuous figure of the War. The Generals who served under him were Schofield, I Thomas, McPherson, and Steele. Gen. Grant had just been nominated to the chief command of all the armies of the Union, and was on his way to Richmond to accept the duties of his supreme station. Gen. Sherman traveled with him as far as Cincinnati for the purpose of discussing privately many little details incident to his new rank and the great duties that devolved upon him. There is a singular story of Gen. Grant that, when taking command of the army, he was anxious to draw again into its service those officers of note and influence who had for various reasons "drifted into inactivity and discontent," among them Gens. Buell, McClellan, Burnside, McCook, and Fremont. Gen. Grant, Sherman informs us, "thought it wise and prudent to give all these officers appropriate commands that would enable them to regain the influence they had lost," and he instructed Sherman to specially look out for Buell, McCook, and Crittenden. As it was manifest that we were to have some hard fighting, he was anxious to bring into harmony every man and every officer of skill in the profession of arms. This purpose was only partly realized, and Sherman informs us Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, "was notoriously vindictive in his prejudices," and would not consent to the employment of these high officers. We mention this fact as one not generally known in the history of the War, and reflecting credit upon the discernment and the generally known in the history of the War, and reflecting credit upon the discernment and the generally known in the history of the War, and reflecting credit upon the discernment and the generally known in the history of the War, and reflecting credit upon the discernment and the generally forman state. Mr. Guthrie compl

che de cinnego. 700. can against their war presonne. This sletter, vertien on the thoir of several that the control of the con ment passed upon him by Gen. Sherman as actcompared to the control of the contr

NUMBER 32

THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.
THE TRATIMONY ALL IN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, May 13.—Great gratification was caused about 3 p. m. by Mr. Evaria' announcement, first, that the evidence was all in, and, second, that he and Judge Porter would occupy not more than five days summing up for the defense. Mr. Beach, for the plaintiff, will

ounsel and witnesses.
CALVIN J. MILLS.

counsel and witnesses.

Calvin J. Mills, of Buffalo, was the first witness. He testified that he was engaged on the New Nork Standard in 1872. In that year I saw the publication of what was called the "Woodhull Scandal," about election time, in Woodhull & Clapins Weeky.

The witness was asked if he had seen proof-slips of this article before it was published.

Mr. Fullerton objected, and an argument ensued, Mr. Evarts contending that the matter had been touched upon by the other side. The Court ruled that the answer would be taken.

Mr. Beach demurred to this, and reopened the argument, stating that he had shows through Mr. Andrews that the article was prepared by him a short time before it was put in type. He contended that the admission of this evidence would reopen the issues of the case.

which is strong vas or the reduction of the gross of the Federal and the control of the gross of the Federal and the control of the strong of accordance of the Federal and the control of the strong of the control of the strong of the control of t

we been an accident arraing from the criminal lips of the Cordeorates in setting true theiring time. When the army reached Goldeboro terms tooks are un up to City Point to mean the contract of the contract

friendly advances, Sherman "resolved to resent what he considered an insult as publicly as it was made."

On the 24th of May, 1865, the armice were to be reviewed; Sherman brought his wife and her father, the venerable Thomas Ewing, to see the sight. The whole Army of Georgia bivouncked around the Capital. The morning of the 24th of May was extremely beautiful. Functually at 9 o'clock, attended by Howard and his staff, he rode slowly down the avenue, crowds of men, women, and children flocking around him. As he neared the brick house on Lafayette Square he observed Seward, feeble and bandaged, at one of the windows. "I moved, "says Sherman," in that direction, and took off my hat to Mr. Seward, who sat at the window. He recognized the salute and returned it, and then we hurred on steadily and passed the President, ealting with our swords. All on his stand arose and acknowledged the salute. Then, turning into the gate of the Presidential grounds, we left our horses and orderlies and went upon the stand, where I found Mrs. Sherman, with her father and son. Passing them, I shook hands with the President, Gen. Grant, and each member of the Cabinet. As I approached Mr. Stanton he offered me his hand, but I declined it publicly, and the fact was universally noticed. I then took my post on the left of the President, and for six hours and a half stood while the army passed. It was in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence; 65,000 men in splendid physique, who had just completed a march of nearly 2,000 miles in a hostile country. Division after division passed, each commander of an army corps coming on the stand during the passage of his command, to be presented to the President and Cabinet and apectators of the steadiness and harmoniousness of the tread, the careful dress on the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies. All eyes were directly to the from, and the tattered and builtet-riven flags, festioned with flowers, all attracted universal notice. For six hours and a half that strong tread o

### THE BEECHER CASE.

WEDNESDAY.
THE WOODHULL THE SENACTION OF THE DAY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
New York, May 12.—The reductal testimon New York, May 12.—The rebuttal testimony for Tilton was closed to-day by a series of derinials by Mr. Moulton, most of which were flat contradictions of Beecher. Like Tilton's testimony, that of Moulton is in direct contradiction of Beecher. Like Tilton's testimony, that of Moulton is in direct contradiction of Beecher and Tracy. The defendant's evidence in rebuttal was then begun, and will be closed in a day or two. Edward Eggleston takes the chair to-morrow. The appearance of Mrs. Woodhull in cours, in answer to a subpoend duces fecum to produce her correspondence with Tilton, was the sensation of the day. The Court delayed half an hour to receive her, and this added to the interest among the andience. The whole audience and counsel on both sides turned in their places to observe her when she entered. She manifested no nervousness, and insisted, somewhat needlessly, on addressing the Court, which the Judge seems to have permitted without knowing what would follow. She wished merely to make it appear that she gave the letters up at the demand of the Court, and not willingly. It is probable, however, that a sudden dislike for the plaintiff's counsel, owing to a refusal to call her, has roused her to give the letters. The defendant's commed do not think they can use them, and plaintiff's counsel laugh at the letters, as not being of the sebastional character they were expected to be. The defense refused to put Mrs. Woodhull on the stand.

(To the Associated Press.)

ENTER WOODHULL.

Mr. Shearman ecorted Mrs. Woodhull into the

To the Associated Press, |
ENTER WOODMULL.

Mr. Shearman ecorted Mrs. Woodhull into the court-room about half-past '1 o'clock, and, after taking his place, said that 'rs. Woodhull had refused to produce certain letters of filton's under instructions from the Court.

Ex-Judge Fullerton, who had come in during the delay, said he hoped the Court would not so instruct her.

Judge Neilson said he could not give the witness any instructions.

Mr. Evarts said that the subposna demanded the pvoduction of the papers in court, but Mr. Fullerton argued that Mrs. Woodhull was summened here as a witness, and not as a mere expressman, and counsel here read the subposna compelling Mrs. Woodhull to appear at the Court in person.

or tere wound occupy not more than we says animing up for the defense. Mr. Beach, for the plaintiff, will occupy about as much time, and the Judge only a day or two, so that the first week of summer may see the case closed finally. An adjournment for preparation and comparison of notes by Porter and Evarts was had until Wednesday. The surreputati was mainly devoted to contradictions of Bowen, one of which, by Eggleston, was of a positive and serious character. The defense and the friends of the defendant were in high glee, and Bowen's late assertion that there had been awful lying in the Court is repeated with peculiar emphasis by them, and given a new direction. Certainly memories on both sides have proven treacherous at times. The dosing scenes of evidence-giving were characterized by displaye of some tittle animosity and ill-feeling, but, altogether, the Court was happy in the prospect of an early end of the trial.

(To the Associated Press.) directions.

Mr. Evarts quoted from legal authorities in support of the ground taken by him, but the Court said that the witness would be required, according to the terms of the subpœna, to come into court and

according to the terms of the suspense, to come into court and

BRING THE PAPERS WITH HER.

Judge Fullerton argued that, according to the clause of the subpceus, Mrs. Woodhull was not compelled to deliver these papers to the counsel on the other side.

Judge Nesison said: "You have no interest in it, Mr. Fullerton?" and the latter replied: "But if Mr. Evarts place her on the stand as a witcess. I will have an interest in it." After some further quotations from legal authorities, Judge Nellson said that the papers might be given up if the witness had no personal objection.

gestier, the Court was happy in the prospect of an early end of the trial.

(To the Associated Press.)

As soon as the court was formally opened, Mr. Fullerton called attention to an editoria reference to the trial in the Tribune this morning, which opens thus:

"As usual, the Beecher trial was enlivened yesterday by some choice exhibitions of legal blackguardism. Herais one;" and then follows the brief passage between Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Ovington.

Judge Neilson said he appreciated the remarks of Mr. Fullerton, and the language used in the cultiorial called for an apology. For his part, he never attended a trial where so much courtesy was exhibited by the counsel and witnesses.

given up if the witness had no personal objection.

Mr. Shearman then called Mrs. Woodhull and had a brief conversation with her, after which she addressed the Court and stated that the letters in her possession were in no way discreditable to her or the party who wrote them, and that she had been in prison several times for publishing this scandal, and while there

HER OFFICES HAD BEEN RANAGKED
and pagiers taken, some of which were in the hauds of the defense and others with the prosecution. With this explanation, she said she was content to deliver up the papers, which she did, and they were closely examined by counsel.

While the lawyers were examining the correspondence, Mrs. Woodhull sat right in front of Mrs. Beecher.

Mr. Everts, after a brief delay, said they would not cross-examine Tilton for a short time yet.

Mr. Evarts, after a brief delay, said they would not cross-examine Titon for a short time yet.

Judge Fullerton argued that Titton should be called now, as the prosecution would be placed at great disadvantage by Tilton being called at a future period as they might then want Mrs. Woodbull as a witness, and she might then be beyond the jurisdiction of this Court.

Judge Neisson then decided that when the other side called Tilton they should also have Mrs. Woodbull in attendance.

John Napoleon Lough was recalled and testified: Since I was last called I have measured the distance between Schardler's restaurant and Delmonico's, and I found that the distance was 24 feet.

was then recalled. He testified: In my interview with Mr. Beecher, on the 30th December, 1870, with reference to delivering up the retraction letter, I never said to Beecher that he should take a generous view and act for the interest of the parties concerned. In the interview of Jan. 14, 1871, I did not say to Beecher that Elizabeth leved his little finger better than Tilton's whole body. After I had written the

since it is a second to be offer than he should state a genomous were and as for the interest of the parties conserned. In the interest of the parties conserned. The his interest has the state of the parties conserned. The his interest has been been as the parties of the part

oot know the contents, and this may have been one of them:

To Mr. Shearman—I remember that at the last praver-meeting in January, 1870. Mr. Bowen was there, and I asked a number of gentlemen to shake hands with him. I never brought about any other interview than the one in January, 1870, between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Howard and Mr. Shearman to shake hands with Mr. Bowen at that praver meeting.

him up.

REJOINDER.

Judge Fullerton then called John E. Bowen, who testified: I am a son of Henry C. Bowen. I reside at home with my father, and am at achool in this city. In the month of December, 1870/I think, I dedvered a note from my father to Mr. Freeland. The note was addressed, but I do not recollect what it was. Mr. Freeland took the note and read it. He said that it was all right, or something like that. Mr. Freeland came to the door when I gave him that note.

Crear-examined by Mr. Everies I saw Mr. Freeland personally, and remember giving him the note. I was then about 13 years old. Witness was allowed to retire.

uary, 1876, between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

To Mr. Fullerton—I requested Mr. Howard and Mr. Sheaman to shale hands with Mr. Bowen at that prayer-meeting.

MRS. OVINGTON

was then recalled and testified: I have been acquainted with Mr. Albert B. Martin. He visited my house frequently when Mrg. Tilton was there. On the 28th of July, 1874, he was there, when Gen. Tracy and Miss Turner were there. Mr. Martin came shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Tracy came a few minutes before Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin or Gen. Tracy were not in the house at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Miss Turner at that hour was in the parlor playing on the plano to Mr. Ovington, Mrs. Tilton, and myself. I can swear to this. It is not true that Gen. Tracy left the house shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it is not true that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Martin were on the back plaza of the house for at least two hours during Mr. Tracy's interview with Bessie Turner. It is not true that the only discussion that afternoon, after Gen. Tracy's departure, was on Bessie Turner's evidence lefore the Committee. The piazza of my house is the hottest part of it between the hours of half-past 2 and half-past 4 in the afternoon. It in directly exposed to the sun in the afternoon. There is a clock in Mrs. Tilton's room, but it had not been running for four years. Gen. Tracy left the house at 6 o'clock and Mr. Martin and I had tea a few minutes afetwards. In the conversation had with Mr. Tilton, on the back piazza not being exclusive enough for his family, nor that Mrs. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Tilton had to give up the conversation had with Mr. Til

was no different as the work which is in the afternoon.

SUB-REBUTTAL CONTINUED.

The defense recalled John C. Souldwick, who issigned: Mr. Woodruf told me on one occasion that Moulton had deposited the \$5,000 with his firm, and that it was to be drawn out for Tilton.

The witness was asked as to a conversation that took place, but Beach objected on the ground that it was collateral, and it was finally ruled out.

Witness then continued: I remember an interview with Woodruff as to the publication of the scandal, in which he (Woodruff) asked if it would not be better to drive Beacher out of Brooklyn. He said he could show me a letter that would drive Beacher out of Brooklyn.

Cross-exempted by Beach: I have no bets in this case. I had some, but terminated them by paying when I knew I was to be called as a witness in this case. I thought I would be saked this question when I came into Court.

Witness said this very warmly, and then left the stand.

NOTHING FURTIER TO OFFER.

witness said this very warmly, and then left the stand.

NOTHING FURTHER TO OFFER.

"We have nothing cless to offer," said Mr. Everts.

"Nor have we," said Mr. Beach.

Mr. Everts then rose and made a few remarks, etating that he understood only one counsel on the other side was to sum up the case, and he and Mr. Porter would sum up for the defense, but together they would not occupy more than five days. In view of the time it had taken to get the evidence in, he would suggest that an adjournment be had until Wednesday next.

Mr. Beach said he would rather continue on Monday, but would defer to the wishes of the other counsel.

Mr. Beach said he would rather continue on Monday, but would defer to the wishes of the other counsel.

Judge Neilson then ordered the adjournment of the Court until Wednesday next.

GENERAL CONGRATULATIONS.

The following is from the Tribune's report: Although the end of the trial was known to be very near, yet there was considerable surprise yesterday when it was suddenly announced, about five minutes before 3 o'clock, that he last witness had given his testimony, and the case on both sides was ready to be summed up and given to the jury, Judge Neilson exhibited unmixed estisfaction when Mr. Evarts announced that he rested the defendant's case. The counsel on both sides also appeared relieved, and the jurymen looked at one another and smiled as if well pleased that their long confinement was so nearly over. The reporters appeared to be ready to throw up their hats and cheen, and there were many congratulations and hands-shaking among them. Before the opening of the afternoon session Evarts and Beach set for several minutes talking and joking with the jurymen. The subject of their conversation was the proposed adjournment. The jurymen were strongly desirens of going on with the case without an adjournment, but they yielded finally to the wish of counsel.

After adjournment all the counsel on both sides assembled in Judge Neilson's room, where they had a private conference cencerning the

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE CASE.

Beecher stood for some time after the Court adjourned surrounded by his friends, who shook his hand and congratulated him that the trial was so near its completion. Bescher laughed and chatted busily, and Mrs. Beecher stood by, smiling pleasantly but speaking very little. Tilton remained standing along for several minutes. He didn't glance in the direction of the group of persons surrounding Beecher. He has been very busy with papers is the case during the whole trial, and his face were an expression of relief that his work was done. He left the Court House in company with his counsel after they

after they had finished their conference with Judge Nelison.

THE SUMMING UP.

On Wednesday morning Judge Porter will begin to sum up for the defendant. He will occupy about two days with his argument, which will be devoted almost entirely to an analysis of the testimony. Evarts will follow him with another two days' argument, devoted to the general legal features of the case. Beach will conduct the whole of the final argument for plaintif. He will begin as soon as Evarta has finished, and will occupy about two days. It is understood that Judge Nelison's charge will not be very long, and he expects that the case will be finished the first week in June.

A SIDE ISSUE.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Union to day, some excitement was caused by the declaration. the admission of this evidence would reopen the issues of the case.

The Court said that the question could be answered yes or no, but Mr. Evarts suid that it had caused so much discussion he would withdraw the question.

The writness left the stand.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

Henry C. Bowen was recalled for further cross-examination, and testified: I have no recollection of an interview with Mr. Eggleston on the Sith of December, 1870. I recollect, after the tripartite agreement transaction on April 3, of my going away with, Mr. Storrs. Mr. Claffin was not with us, but I did not say anything about destring a return of the Wood-

to day, some excitement was caused by the declaration of the Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon that he would not serve on the Board of Trustees with a gentleman who did not represent the Church, meaning Henry C. Bowen, who was nominated. He saked theselection of Henry P. Sage in Bowen's place, but the motion was voted down, and Bacon's place was filled by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Vermont. FACTS AND GOSSIP.

"DORY" TO VICKY.

"DORY" TO VICKY.

New York Herald, May 14.

Below will be found the batch of gushing correspondence addressed by Theodore Tilton to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, and by her produced in

women messity who have itsely pieced in class he level as the country country country and all of a sudden. Our country country the second of the country country country and the second of the country and the second of the country and the second of the country and the cou

Rate Carey did. The agile Mr. Shearman was able to find the girls before Mr. Morris, and had Mrs. Tilton visit Kate, who was in Jersey City, married to Hugh Mulhare, who worked in the Eric shops. When Mr. Pearsall found Mrs. Mulhare, she said point blank that no New York subpoins could take her out of New Jersey. One of Mr. Shearman's clerks found Theress Burke at Montauk, L. L. and returned to Brooklyn with her. She was for some time in the Pierrepont House, and afterward disappeared. Kate Carey told Mr. Tilton's lawyers that Theress Burke Inew far more of Mr. Beecher's visits than had been testified to. The ruling of Judge Neilson, by which Mrs. Eddy was not permitted to tell the conversation she had with Mrs. Moulton on the day of the alleged suicide interview, sealed the lips of an important witness.

Below will be found the batch of quahing coryspondence addressed by Theodore Tilton to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, and by her produced in the great scandal suit on the demand of the counsel for Mr. Beecher:

"PIFTER AVENUE HOTHLOW."

"PIFTER AVENUE HOTHLOW

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes. Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER cates through the blood, sweat thing, and and jurices of the system, the viger of life, for it re the wastes of the body with new and sound mat

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

TRICE, 91 PER BOTTLE.

MONEY AND C

FINANCE eiting doing outside the ores els of business, which cannot here is any life in the commun Rates of discount at the ban ent on call to 7, 8, and 10 per s

On the street there is a deart are 6418 per cent. (... New York exchange was weather sale of several hundred the City Comptreller. Sales were a mium between hanks for \$1,000. The receipts of currency are iments. The orders from the or exchange continue large. The clearings were \$1,300,000. COMMER

The leading produce markets to day, but comparatively atea and the control of the stand-off ching done for shipment, and suffer consething to turn up. The tide holidays were in progress thing to do with the absence of dispatches for many operators were left with It is true that telegrams were not they probably were not. The heavy accumulations of ways of the control of the contr

HOS PRODUCTS—We the tone was rather weak, and easier, and New York was quoted is per 112 1 Hence there was little on and the business was alimetron June to July delive Mass Fork—Was slow though it did not sell Sales were reported of 25 3,500 bris seller June at \$2 ar July at \$21,456,21,500 at \$11,75. Total, 8,250 bris seller July; and \$41,25 ar July for July; and \$41,25 ar July at \$21,470 and \$41,25 arg July; arg July; and \$41,25 arg July; arg July; and \$41,25 arg Ju

## REMEDIES. LR.

WORST PAINS

Twenty Minutes

IE HOUR

Ready Relief POR EVERY PAIN

in Remedy

first and is the

o Twenty Minutes. s Ready Relief

ED INSTANT EASE.

AND AGUE.

H! BEAUTY

. RADWAY'S

Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

AT BLOOD PURIFIER lack spots, worms is the flesh, comb, and all weakening and sweats, loss of sperm and all are within the ourative rangs nemistry, and a few days use using it for either disease to

ially becoming reduced by the waster is that is centinually progressing, suchness wastes, and repairs the same make from hashity blood,—and this the and does secure,—a cure is certain; remedy commence its work of purifies in diminishing the less of wastes, rapid, and every day the palical will are botter and stronger, the food diminishing botter and stronger, the food diminishing the last and weight

Discusses Gravel, Dinbetes, Drepsy, incontinuous of urine, Bright's distant in all cases where there are brise with the white of an egg, or threads like white orbid, dark, billious appearance, and posite, and when Lieve is a nrickling, then passing water, and pain the small

REMARKAY, Mass., July 18, 1965.

T: I have had orarian tunior in the evarious fall the doctors said "there was no halp everything that was recommended, but nother, I saw your Resolvent, and the point had no faith in it, because I had suffer wars. I cook air bottors to the had suffer wars. I cook air bottors bottless of your and the point of the point of

PRICE, 61 PER BOTTLE.

MPORTANT LETTER

MRW YORK, Oct. II, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of effering to make a brief statement of the medicine on myself. For esseral years of with some trouble in the bladder and which some weive months ago quinninates by affecting disease, which the physician receasite stricture in the nurths, as also is the kidneys and bladder, and gave it. as as my ace - IF years would prevent my

Radway's Regulating Pills

ad "False and True,"
otter-stamp to RADWAY & CO.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

On the street nore is a death of good paper. Rates are 6418 per cent.

New York exchange was weaker in consequence of the sale of several hundred thousand dollars by the city Comptreller. Sales were made at 50c to 75c premium between banks for \$1,000.

The receipts of currency are larger than the shipments. The orders from the country for New York suchange continue large.

The clearings were \$1,300,000.

COMMERCIAL

The leading produce markets were rather slow yeatisday, but comparatively steady, some being unusually dull. The attitude of both beyers and sellers partock largely of the stand-off character, very little being done for shipment, and speculative dealers waited for something to turn up. The fact that the Whitsuntide holdaps were in progress in England had something to do with the dullness, as, in the resence of dispatches for two days, very many operators were left without their namal keynote. It is true that telegrams were received from Liverpool, but they probably were not based on transactions. The heavy accumulations of wheat and corn were the subject of many remarks. The large premiums paid for future deliveries make it more profitable for our home capital to carry it here on country account than to use the maney in moving the property out. Hence, we ere filling up, and still it comes.

Quiet prevailed in dry-goods circles. Prints, ginghams, lineas, and summer dress fabrics gonerally are moving with a steadily good demand, out in most de ertiments of the market there was an absence of a rivity. Prices continue somewhat unsettled. The grocery trade was reasonably active at

meet de ertuents of the market there was an abce of a ivity. Prices continue somewhat unsetL. The grocery trade was reasonably active at
adv and unchanged prices. Engars, srups, moses, rice, cofiess, and soape were firm. Butter met
n only a noderate inquiry, but the scanty supply
se the market a tolerably firm tone. Cheese reins quiet, with prices unsettled. Fish, canned
das, and dried fruits were without change of imtance. There was a moderate amount of trading
begging, leather, coal, and wood at former quoisas. At the modified prices of Monday, carbon,
als, hard, and linseed oils were steady. Trade was
for

3,878 3,477 693 4,730 4,730 536 1,121 1,1.1 7,307 65,7.4 31,226 3,69,541 3,517,400 723,653 113,744 10,781 92,231 123,74 720,762 74,296 201,433 100,309 22,088 423,437 351,160 522,780 4,805,747 4,517,280 1,416,820 239,980 274,960 1,24 6-8 70,042 694,940 18,82 25,168 4 1 2,491 175,144 340,159 15, 42 25,163 2,491 ... 270,143 340,199 0, 13 14,468 51,311 123,279 New rejected.... New high mixed. 3,240,040 3,185,937 2,183,167 487,583 523,125 346,143 7,631 11,532 3,205 205 966 3,390 71,737 84,641 24,430 867,188 620,164 977,167 1,408 2,421 9,765

20,504 39,488 2,500 8,022 924 566 33,928 43,026 79,750 Total of all kinds in store, 8,648,279 bu. These fig-ures show an increase during last week of 288,458 bu wheat, 54,103 bu corn, and a decrease of 53,008 bu cats,

Total .....

1,408 2,421 10,149

1,013 bu rye, and 9,093 bu barley. Total increase, 279,442 bu.  The following were the stocks in Milwaukes:		
evil held to molideou a sucha	1875.	1874.
Wheat, bu. Corn, bu. Oats, bu. Rye, bu. Barley, bu.	1,971,379 6',323 100,28' 512 15,799	50,818 18,011

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and steader, though the tone was rather weak. Hogs were in good supply and easier, and New York was weak, while Livarpool was quoted is per 112 he lower than on Saturday. Honce there was little encouragement to buyers here, and the business was almost confined to changing over from June to July deliveries.

Mass Ponx—Was slow, and declined 10c per hrl, though it dud not sell quite so low as on Monday. Sales were reported of 2:0 bris cash on private terms; 3,500 bris seller June at \$21.15@21.23%; 2,500 bris seller August July at \$21.45@21.23%; aller August

5500 pris seller June at \$21,106,21,219; 1,500 pris seller August at \$21,75. Total, 8,250 bris, The market closed at \$11,106,21,15 cash; \$21,156,21,20 for June; \$11,456,21,457, for July; and \$21,75 for August.

Extra prime pork was firm, with sales of 70 bris at \$15.50. \$15.50.

Lann—Was only a shade easier, in spite of the weakness at other points, as holders generally refused to
sell at a further decline. Sales were limited to 250 tos
seller May at \$15.074; 750 tes seller June at \$15.105;
\$1,135; and 1,250 tes seller July at \$15.35. Total, 2,250
tes. The market closed weak at \$15.00 cash; \$15.00;
\$15.015; for June; \$15.30 for July; and \$15.60 for
August.

is.07% for June; \$18.30 for July; and \$15,60 for August.

Mears—Were tame and easier, though not quotably lower. There was a light demand, but buyers were not willing to pay former prices, which were insisted on by hioders. Hence no sales were reported, except 80 tos sweet pickled hams (15 ks) at 11%c, and 700 tes do on private terms. The market closed at 8% for shoulders, cash or seller June; 15%c do seller July, and 90 do seller August; 11%c for clong clears, cash or seller June; 12%c for do seller July, and 13%c for short tile, cash or seller June; 12%c for do seller July, and 13%c for short clears, cash or seller June; 13%c do seller July, and 13%c for short clears, 11%c for short clears, 12%c for short lines, 13 ks average, at 11%c 61%c. Bacon must quoted at 13%c 61%c for ham, 9%c for short-clears, 14%c for short clears, 18%c for s

BREADSTUFFS.

TAILOW—Quoted at SigGSigC.

BREADSTUFFS.

TAOUR—Was very quiet and steady. There was early a local demand, and that a light one, but no particular change in prices, as wheat was firm and flour is relatively cheap, while there is not much on the market. Bakes were limited to 250 bris winters, partly at \$1.12%; 500 bris spring extrus, chicky at \$5.00; 100 bris spring superfines at \$4.00; and 60 bris rys flour at \$3.75. Total, 710 bris. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extra, \$5.50,47.50; common to good do, \$6.00;68.50; the market closed as follows: Choice winter extra, \$5.50,47.50; common to good do, \$6.00;68.50; the market closed as follows: Choice winter extra, \$5.50,47.50; common to good do, \$6.00;68.55; the market closed, \$1.12% (3.10); fair do, shipping motes, \$4.76,35.00; Minnesots, \$5.20,6.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; paring superfines, \$3.50,6.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; apring auperfines, \$3.50,6.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; to common to good do, \$6.00;66.50; hours, \$6.00,68.50; apring auperfines, \$3.50,6.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; apring auperfines, \$3.50,6.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; apring auperfines, \$2.50,6.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; apring auperfines, \$2.50,60.00; patent tring, \$6.00,68.50; apring auperfines, \$2.50,60.00; patent tring, \$6.00,60.50; apring auperfines, \$2.50,60.00; patent tring, \$6.00,60.50; apring auperfines, \$2.50,60.50; apring auperfi

ed do at \$35,030c; and 1,200 tm.

MINNESOTA WERAT—Was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales were 14,0004 at \$13,03¢ for No. 1, and \$1,03 % for No. 2.

OORN—Was quiet and %c lower, being weak early, and steady afterwards. The receipts here were rather light, and New York was quoted firm, which prevented a more serious decline, though there was not much demand. The market is now at a point where it is possible to ship without loss, if not with profit, but shippers did not take hold, the New England trade having alackened, while there is little inducement to operate in the direction of New York. The short interest took hold rather freely, however, when the lowest figures had been reached, and that caused a reaction, but they fell back on the resulting rise in quotations, and the market again cased off. Seller June opened at 72%c, declined to 72% advanced to 72%c, and closed at 72%c. Seller July sold at 75%G 75%c, coloring at 75% C. Seller fully sold at 75%G 75%c, coloring at 71%c, filely mixed was practically the same price as No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 but high mixed at 71%G 71%c; 16,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu do at 71%c, 180,200 bu No. 2 at 70%G 71%c; 18,300 bu no at 71%c, 180,200 bu no grade at 50%; and 2,000 bu demanged do at 40c. Total, 229,800 bu, do at 71%c, 180,200 bu demanged at 40c. Total, 229,800 bu, do at 71%c, 180,200 bu demanged for the remainder of the session. New York was reported easier, and corn declined early, which facts were followed by a decline of about ½c in oas; the market was reported easier, and corn declined early, which facts were followed by a decline of about ½c in oas; the market was reported easier, and corn declined to 10%c. 10%c. 10%c. 10%c

Gata were quiet and lower in synapathy with other grain, closing at 63% 663% of Jane.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was fair at \$2.3062.34.

BROOM COEN—Was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. A lot of corn was recently bought of the growers by local dealers, who now have possession of about all the corn in the West that is not in consumers' hands. Little lots are offered by growers now and then, but not often. Good to choice hurl, 12% 14c; brush that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 116/18c; fair to good de, 106/11%c; inferior brush, 26/10c; crooked, 66/3c.

BUTTER—Among buyers there is a feeling that the recessis of butter must soon show a pronounced increase and as lower prices are expected to result, there is no inclination to invest beyond meeting immediate necessities, consequently, the present receipts, light though thay are, about equal the current demand. Sales were chiefly at 186/23c. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 236/27c; medium to good grades, 186/23c; inferior to cumme, 1/26/17c.

BAGGING—Frices are the same as have been current for the past six weeks or more, and may be considered steady and firm. Business is quiet at the annexed quotations: Stark, 31/4c; Lewiston, 30c; Montann, 30c; American A, 28/4c; Amonaten; 38/4c; Otter Creas, 20c; buriap tags, 166/17/4c; guanties, single, 186/18/4c; de double, 20c.

CHEESE—This market remains in an unsettled state. Old cheese is virtually out of the market, and as strictly prime new cannot be expected to make its appearance before June, any quotations just at this juncture would be simply mountail. Sales of new are reported anywhere from 86/13c.

COAL—Frices remain as before. We quote: Lackawanna, \$2.50c(10.00; cannel, \$3.00c(10.00; Eric and Walnut Hill; \$7.50; Locking Valley, \$6.50; Indiann block, \$3.00c(10.00; Indian

ruing price.

FISH—Ood is firm, and bids fair to go higher, as the demand is active, while the supply, comparatively, is light. Price of other find are about standy, We quote: K. S. 1910.

K. 1910

for 201 ker lots.

OILS—This market we wishout further change, though another reduction in the mixe of aschulacem likely to court. Linseed and turpenthe were a seed demand, and wire used with dealine noted on

chickans, live, 3@10c per lb, or \$1.50@4.00 in coops; ducks, \$5.00@3.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and caster, selling at \$1.30@1.50; prime at \$1.40 @1.45. Millet sold in small lous at \$1.35@1.50; prime at \$1.40 @1.45. Millet sold in small lous at \$1.35@1.50. Other seeds were inactive and nomiaal.

BALT—Was moderately active and steady: Chondaga and Saginaw, fine, \$1.65; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coarse, \$2.00; carse diamond, \$2.12½; dairy without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.00; Ashton dairy, per sach, \$4.00@4.25.

TOBACO—Trade continues fair at firm rates. We repeat our quotations of a week age:

Firm Cutr—Choice to extra, 70@80c; medium to good, 55@50c; common, 42@50c.

Pauc—Natural leaf, choice to extra, 76@80c; do medium to good, 55@50c; thaif bright, choice to extra, 56@65c; medium, 50@30c; black, grood to extra, 55%; common to medium, 45@50c.

BADETHOUGH, 10 and 10 a

Chicago to 
 Boston.
 35
 70 35 40 45

 New York.
 36
 60 30
 33

 Philadelphis and Baltimore.
 25
 50 25
 30

 Wilmington, N. C.
 47
 84
 104

 Charleston, S. C.
 92
 1.04
 1

 Cleveland, O.
 13
 3.6 18
 20 4

 Pittaburg
 25
 50 25
 30

DRY GCODS.

The week ending yesterday was a quiet one in nearly all departments of the dry-goods market. The attendance of country buyers was probably smaller than for any previous week since the opening of the spring trade, and the amount of goods distributed on mail or der account was also less than for a number of weeks previous. The prevalence of unsessonable weather was no doubt mainly responsible for the sluggishness of trade, though the general unsetting of values occasioned by the "cutting" of prices by competing houses has operated to deter buyers from ordering much in advance of current trade requirements. The "active season" may be considered at an end, but, from the fact that interior merchants, as a rule, are carrying light stocks, our jobbers anticipate a more than ordinarily good demand during the summer months. By reference to the quotations given below, it will be seen that a very general reduction of prices has been made since the beginning of the month. Values are still weak and unsettled.

Alamic A. 4.1. 10 Broadway. 1.4. 10 Broadwa

| DERTIMS | DERTIMS | TABLE | Otis, BB. 14 Warren, CC, Otis, CC. 12% Unessville, Beaver Creek, AA 10% Waukegan. Beaver Creek, BB. 13% Haymaker. Beaver Creek, CC. 12 Boston ... Warren, CC. Uncasville, UCA. Waukegan | Boston | 99/8 | STRIPES. | Minnehaha, 6-3 | ... 19 c American, 6-3 | ... 113/6 | American, 3-3 | ... 19/8 | Miniton, 6-3 | ... 19/8 | Miniton, 19/8 | ... 19/8 | Miniton, 19/8 | ... 19/8 | Miniton, 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 | ... 19/8 |

LIVE STOCK.

Prom the Daily of May 17. CHICAGO. | Cuttle, | Hoge, | Sheep.

4,213 9,997 1,417 4,394 7,551 900 3,337 10,461 1,108 4,161 10,148 281 1,419 7,753 864 500 4,000 90 Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday Total.....
Same time last week.....
Week before last.....
Week ending April 24..... 18,024 50,009 4,609 17,143 60,977 5,237 24,675 64,245 9,862 25,720 65,972 10,795 

LIVE-STOCK PREIGHTS To New York.... To Philadelphia.

To New York.

To Philadelphia.

To Albury.

To Budfalo.

To Budfalo.

To Budfalo.

To Budfalo.

To Cleveland.

CATTLE—The cattle-trade for the week ending Saturday was devoid of amination until near the close, and the decline suffered during the previous week was followed by a further shrinkage of 15625c per 100 hs.

The decline here was in response to a reduction of prices in the markets below, where general duliness and depression have prevailed. Notwithstanding the moderate character of the receipts, there was a steady accumulation of stock up to the close of trade on Thursday, when not fewer than 5,000 head awaited buyers. On Friday, encouraged by the slightly improved tone of advices from New York, Albany, Pittaburg, and other points east, altipuers bought largely, and prices triffened. Included in the supply were between 1,300 and 2,000 "stillers." A steadily fair inquiry for stockers has wristed, at 59,25 for good to medium, and at 58,2064.75 for good or strings. The wants of the home trade were mathly supplied at \$1,000 a,00 for common to choice cows, and pour to fair fleshy steam and own. Scallaways sold.

5.00; medium, \$4.0064.75.

WATERTOWN, Mass.
WATERTOWN, Mass.
WATERTOWN, Mass.
My 18.—CATTLE—Beceipts.
579. Trade brighter than for some weeks [ast. Fulliac live we get advance obtained. Choice, \$10.75; extra, \$10.5601.59; first quality, \$3.00610.00; second, \$7.0063.50; third, \$5.5665.00.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, \$52. Supply light, with very little doing. A few sheared sheep sold at 56655c; wood sheep, \$54680 according to quality; sales in lots at \$1.0063.75 each; extra, \$1.0067.25; apring lambs, 146160 per B.

Sr. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

Sr. LO

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active nearly to the extent of the offerings, which were small, consisting principally of what was left over from the previous day. No change in prices was reported. Boards and strips sold at \$10.00@12.00, and piece stuff at \$2.00@8.50, the outside being for straight cargoes. Shingles sold at \$2...J @2.23, and very choice brands were quoted at \$2.60@ 2.70. Lath brought \$3.50.

2.70. Lath brought \$3.50.

The sales "TO: Scow South Side, from Montague, 170 m common strips and boards, at \$10.00; 30 m course 2-inch at \$3.00. Sold by Irisis, Bullen & Co. Schr Mary, from Ludington, 147 m joists and scentling, at \$3.50, Ludington tally. Sold by \$3. M. Loomis & Co. Schr Evelise, from Muskegon, 125 m focourse 2-inch at \$3.25; 28 m lath at \$1.40; schr E. C. Roberts, from Alpens, '15 m ft Norway and White Fine, inch, at \$12.00; schr John Miner, from Oconto, 240 m boards and strips, at \$11.50; 60 m lath at \$1.50; schr Annia Thorine, from Clay Banks, 700 A shingles at \$2.20; schr John Miner, Bed River, 250 No. 1 shingles at

Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 ft.... Lath.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool. May 18—Latest.—Breadsturrs—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the breedstuffs markets, says: "There has been a marked improvement in the temperature of the past week, reaching the highest attained in the summer, and altering the face of country. This coming on dull markets has made business still more difficult. Had high prices been paid, a smart decline would have followed, but, at present rates, there is no room for abatement. All over Europe a beneficial change has been felt, but the markets are little altered. Prices are perhaps is lower." Flour—Extra State dull at 20s. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days 12,000 grs, including 10,000 grs American; No. 1 spring steady at 8s 9d; No. 2 do steady at 8s 4d; winter, 9s. Corn—Mixed dull at 35s 3d.

Provisions—Pork steady: prime Western, 94s; prime Eastern, 85s. Beef dull; India, 89s; India extra, 115s; prime mess steady at 70s. Lard—Prime Western, 65s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 49s; long clear, 32s; short clear, 5d; short rib middles, 52s 6d.

CREESES—Choice, 75s 6d.

Tallow—American steady at 41s 6d.

Petracleuis—Refued, 9d; spirits do, 7xd.

Spirits Turrentime—Dull at 25s.

Hosin—Common, 53/d; fine do steady at 17d.

Londox, May 18.—Moxx—The rate of discount in the open market for three months hills is 3% per cent, which is % per cent below the bank rate.

The Bank of England—The amount of buillon gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £289,000.

Consols—Monce, 941/6991%; account, 943/6991%.

United States and states of 65s 10s; 67s, 100%; 10-40s, 104; per 95s.

United States Bonds—66s, 106; 67s, 100%; 10-40s, 104; new 8s, 102%.

American Railboan Securities—New York Central, 03; Eric, 22%; perfered, 36.

Tallow—42s 6d.

Petroleum—Befined, 2d; spirits do, 8%d.

Spirits Turpentine—21s 3d@22s 6d.

Weather—Unsettled.

Pars, May 18.—Rentes—64f 10c.

Pars, May 18.—United States Bonds—62s, 99.

ANTWERP, May 18,—PETROLEUM—23%.

ANYMERS, May 18.—PETROLEUM—23.4.

THE TEXAN CATTLE-TRADE.

Special Disposed to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPKRA, Kan., May 28.—A few herds of Texas cattle have reached Kansas within the last week, but the general drive is about a month later than in any previous year. Most of those that have arrived were brought up by Government contractors from the Red River country, and will be driven north and west from here into the Territories. It is expected that the arrivals within the nast thirty days will reach \$5,000 head. There are 30,000 or 40,000 head of wintered cattle on the State, a few ear-loads of which have been sold at better prices than have been obtained for several years past. The granting is good and owners of cattle swens disposed to hold them as long as possible. The railroads are preparing for an extensive trade, but advices from Texas indicate that the drive will fall considerably below the figures of last year, though the grades of cattle will be enpurior to my of the last five or six seasons.

NEW YORK DRY-GOOD? MARKET.

REW YORK DRY-GOOD? MARKET.

mired at 87%@88c; do white, 85@30%c; do yellow, 88%c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull and week at \$21.75 for new mess on the spot; for future delivery 500 brla for July sold at \$21.75; 500 brla August at \$21.55; June held at \$21.70 and \$21.65 bid. Lard firm at 15%@15 7-16c for May and June, with the lower figure bid, and 15%c for July, with 15 7-16c early; 500 tes June sold at 15%c; later 500 tes July sold at 15%c; August was nominal at 15%c; spot quoted at 15%c; city, 14%c.

SERBE-Clover-Western steady. Flar and limbury-linchanged.

BUTTER-Steady; New York and Bradford County outras, 286250; do firsts, 176210; do rolls, extras, 236230. CHERSE-Dull: Western prime, 126126. EAGE-Steady; Western freek, 17c. TOLEDO. May 18.—FLOUR-Steady; moderate de-mand.

TOLEDO, May 18.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; No. 2 white Wabash, 31.33; No. 1 white Michigan, 31.00; year, and the Michigan, 31.00; year, and 31.20; No. 2 red, 31.29; July, 31.32; No. 2 amber Hinots, 81.30; al.31. Core slosed dull; No. 2 amber Hinots, 81.30; al.31. Core slosed dull; Mgh mixed, 76½; June, 76½; July, 77½; low mixed, 75½; white, 90; no grade, 75½. Oats dull; No. 2, 600; white, 70½;
REGELTES—Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu; core, 41,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu.
SRIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 9,000 bu; core, 25,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu.
LOUISVILLE.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; coats, 5,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Flours—Buyers ask concessions, but holders are firm; some brands hild 250 higher than quotations; extre, \$4.50,65.00; extramily, \$5.56,66.00; A No. 1, \$6.25; francy, \$5.75,67.25.
GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts light, and unchanged. Corn firm; 78,850c. Oats firm; 22%c. Rya quiet and unchanged in every respect; \$1.30.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.
Phovisuous—Firm. Pork, \$22,002,22.50, Bulk shoulders, \$3,60; clear rib, \$11.956,112.00; clear, \$13.37%; packed sugar-dured hams, 14c. Lard—good, \$15.50; theree, \$16.00; kegs, \$16.50.

Whisex—\$1.55.

WHISKY-51.15, MILWAUKEE, May 18. - FLOUR - Quiet and un-MILWAUKER, May 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GHAIN—Wheat stasty; No. 1, 31.05%; No. 2, 51.03%; June, 21.04%; July, \$1.05%. Quie firmer; No. 2, in store, 62%0. Gorn lower; No. 2, in store, 70%0; May 700. Rye scarce in continuity firmer; No. 1, in store, 51.30; No. 3 command at \$1.35.

Provisions—Dull and nominally easier. Mess pork, \$1.30; No. 3 command at \$1.35.

Provisions—Dull and nominally easier. Mess pork, \$21.00 cash and May. Prime lard, 15 for steam; 15% of or kettle.

GRAIN FREGUERS—Hactive; entirely nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 4%c; loweage, 8%c; carriers ask %c more.

RECIPTE—Flour. 5,000 bris; eats, 500 bu; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 900 bu.

GLINCINNATI, May 18.—FLOUR—Dull and drooping; family, \$5.50(\$5.65.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; red, \$1.25@1.30. Corn steady; moderate demand; 10.00 bris; and firm; 706(\$16. Rye steady; moderate demand; \$1.36.

GULS. Barley dull and unchanged.

GRESS—Steady; moderate demand; 13%c.

BUTTEM—Quiet and unchanged.

GRESS—Steady; moderate demand; \$2.20. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 8%c; clear rib, \$11.45@1.75 spot or buyer May; clest. 12%c. Bacon quiet; \$2.20. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged.

GRESS—Steady; moderate demand; \$1.15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. L

chandard mess. Bulk mests dult; standard tots heid, shoulders at \$3/40; clear rib at 12; clear at 124; c. WHIRKY—Quiet; \$1.20.

BOSTON.

B

EMULOUS OF PLYMOUTH.

BLOOD WILL TELL.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Trabuna.
DAVENPORT, Ia., May 18.—Eighteen years
fir. Lewis Marten and wife, of this city, ado The child grew up into a beautiful woman, and only a few weeks ago became acquainted with the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Marten were not her real parents, but the real mother lived in the city seeing and seen by her daughter, though unrecognized. On Monday the girl mysteriously disappeared from the home of her adopted parents, and mothing has been seen or heard of her since. As the real mother disappeared about the same time, they have undoubtedly fled together. Mr. and Mrs. Marten are in the deepest grief, as they had learned to love their adopted daughter deeply.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE Family Physician.

word of all you can get all you can be all you had a strong to the state of the sta By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dis-

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FIGE 10 All in Leather Pockethook. WOOD & SOOT, Box Sto, New York.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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### The Chicago Tribune

Wednesday Morning, May 19, 1875.

THE "STUPENDOUS POLITICAL SCHEME. The "STUPENDOUS POLITICAL SCHEME."

The information comes from Washington that certain politicians are inclined to regard the recent whisky-sciences as "part of a stupendous secret political scheme," having for its purpose the removal of some of the most prominent officeholders throughout the country, and their replacement by the supporters of other political magnates. Perhaps so. In fact, we hope so. Probably the exposure of the frauds in the mail-contracts, the indictionant of men who have hear beiling. he indictment of men who have been bribi ment clerks, the suppression of the og swindles, and the reforms in the Demail-log swindles, and the reforms in the De-partment of Justice incident to Judge Pierskront's supplanting Williams, are also parts of the same "stupendous secret politi-cal scheme." If so, we are inclined to have more faith in this political scheme than any other which has been devised of late years. other which has been devised of late years. It promises to accomplish more than all the independent party movements that have been conceived by enthusiastic reformers. It is the only scheme we have noted that is likely to weed out corruption in official circles and confirm public confidence in the administration of the various functions of Government. It is a scheme which may, as certain polit affected by this change, except that of the officeholders themselves, and their patrons in higher places. Such an interest being selfish, it may be sacrificed thout any injustice if the public weal is to

The simple fact is that President GRANT, in calling to his Cabinet such men as Brisrow, JEWELL, and PIERREPONT, has surrounded tent to reform the public service wherever corruption or neglect has allowed abuses to creep in. We have no doubt that their appointment was the first step of a grand reform movement, which is the true reading of what the diticians are calling "a stupendous secret contemplated reforms it is altogether likely that a good many official heads will have to all into the basket. Most of these officeholders are appointees of the various Senators and members of Congress from the different States, who will probably be inclined to pro-States, who will probably be inclined to pro-test vehemently against the displacement of their retainers as affecting their political status at home. We fancy that these pro-tests will appeal to a deaf ear. The whole process of Secretary Brisrow against the make the reform complete, no matter who may fall by the wayside. It is simply impossible that frauds so bold and extensive as those which have been exposed could have been sucnivance and co-operation of a large number of officials connected with the Revenue Deof officials connected with the Revenue Department. The duplication and triplication stamps is of itself sufficient evidence of this. In fact, as soon as an honest Supervi-sor and honest subordinates were found for Louisiana, the distillers and rectifiers in that State announced that they could no longer State announced that they could no longer compete with the manufacturers of the Northern departments, where the revenue officials could be openly bought over. It was very proper that the first step, after collecting the necessary evidence of the frauds, should be to seize the property of the suspected distillers and rectifiers, in order that the Government might indemnify itself for the losses by fraud. The next step, logical and inevitable, is the removal of the revenue officials in whose departments the frauds have been perpetrated. In all cases where collusion can be positively proved all the dishonest revenue officers ought to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. In all other cases where there have been frauds, and colthe responsible officers ought still to be re-moved for the culpable neglect or glaring in-competence which permitted the evasions of the tax. There is no doubt that the Adminintends that the officeholders shall bear the full consequences of their corrup-tion or neglect, and that there will be impor-tant changes in the revenue service. The tant enanges in the revenue service. The removal of Commissioner Douolass was but the beginning; and, if this is the "stupen-dous secret political scheme" to which cer-tain politicians refer, the public will hope

that it may be carried out as succe it has been inaugurated.

Is this scheme another step in the mythical "third-term movement" of which sensational newspapers have had so much to say?

Up to this time we have been told that Gen. mant was manipulating his vast army of ficeholders and their friends and patron the advancement of his candidature for ard term. Now, of a sudden, we find that a President has sanctioned, and, in fact, ought about, changes which are very likely alienate large numbers of the very people he were to renominate and re-elect him. low is this? Are we now to be told by the manifold in their former assumption, and that his new movement is the real "third-term cheme"? We are inclined to think that the rd term. Now, of a sudden, we find that

come a national plague, and urged the seed-ing of all the belt of country over which they had passed. The course of the locusts they had passed. The course of the locusts is east, and, it is said, they seldom are bad two years in the same section, but fly off to a new region to commit their ravages. It is now an interesting question whether they may not in time become a national calamity.

and he was not the man to mince matters nor

the future historian when he comes to de-scribe the whole Rebellion and account for

the motives and reasons that prompted cer-

MAN's views of the War are presented re-

lieves them to some extent of the formal re-

to contest any of his positions of their sharp-

est weapons by adopting a style notable for its candor and fairness, and for its freedom

from acrimony. Considering the bluntness of the man and the events he had to deal

with, his account of the War is notable rather

memory and a picturesque style, in investing this portion of his memoirs with something

more than a personal interest. His life is a

striking illustration of the fallacy of the pop-

ular superstition that a rolling stone gathers

no moss. Gen. SHERMAN'S career prior

in South Carolina. His desire to take an

active part in the war with Mexico was de-

feated by circumstance, and he never scented the smoke of the battle-field nor became

familiar with the bloody scenes of war till

the battle of Bull Run. He was sent to Cali-

fornia instead of Mexico, and was a passive

witness of the excitements incident to the gold fever of 1848-'49. A year later he re-

turned to Washington, became a member of Mr. Ewing's family, married, and resigned

his commission. He returned to San Francisco as a banker, where he underwent the

experiences of the Vigilance Committee,

had not been specially remunerative. We

next find him practicing law as a member of the firm of Sherman, Ewing &

McCook, which, as he says, "helped to pass

away the time, but afforded little profit.

Then he became Superintendent of a military college in Louisiana, which he shandoned

at the outbreak of the War to escape Secession. He went to St. Louis as President of

a horse-railroad company, was offered the Chief-Clerkship of the War Department, but declined, and shortly after was appointed

Colonel in the Regular Army, and from that

has grown to be the General of the United

States forces. Perhaps it would never have

happened had he retained his Lieutenancy,

his entering the Union army as

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS. Perhaps Gen. SHERMAN'S whole milit career has not demonstrated so large a degree of courage as his recent publication of his onal memoirs, covering, of course, the cipal events of the War of the Rebellion. Many of the chief actors in this national lrama still live, and the personal differences that arose in the War are like old and nelv

import of this movement in the prosecution of the War, he writes as follows:

I only regarded the march from Atlants to Savannah as a "shift of base," as the transfer of a strong army, which had no opponent, and had finished its then work, from the interior to a point on the sea-coast, from which it could achieve other important results. I considered this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still, then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah as one step in the direction of Richmond,—a movement that had to be met and defeated, or the War was necessarily at an end. Were I to express my measure of the relative importance of the march to the sea, and of that from Savannah northward, I would piace the former at one, and the latter at tan, or the maximum. wounds, constantly reopening and as sensitive as ever to probing. No man prominent in the War could write of it, its vicissitudes and its heroes, without criticisms calculated to arouse contention and animosity. Yet Gen. SHERMAN, occupying certainly the second position among the military leaders, has boldly undertaken the publication of his recollections and opinions, and has dared to confront the consequences. Sherman has been popularly known for his frankness and bluntness the latter at ten, or the maximum.

Altogether Gen. Sherman's book is the rather than for any other characteristic,

and he was not the man to mince matters nor to trim down events and criticisms to concili-ate anybody. He fully appreciated the re-sponsibility he assumed, for he tells us that he long resisted tempting offers from pub-lishers for a history of the Rebellion from his pen. He declined to enter upon this task, but was finally persuaded to publish his most remarkable contribution to the literature of the War that has been made or is likely to be made. It is rarely that a successful warrior is gifted with the literary ability which SHERMAN has shown. His style is exceedingly vivid, and his memoirs will hardly share the fate he modestly predicts-"to follow into oblivion the cords of similar papers."

own memoirs, though originally collated for posthumous publication, and he now modest-ly expresses the hope that they may assist THE PRICE OF GRAIN. The country can hardly fail to be struck with the anomalous condition of the grain market at the present time. The price of grain in Chicago is higher (freights included) than in New York or Liverpool. And this, too, notwithstanding the warehouses of this city are packed to their utmost capacity.

The prices for June and July delivery show lieves them to some extent of the formal responsibility of the historian and military critic, but they will undoubtedly lead to interesting controversies, in which the principal personages on both sides will take some part. Fortunately, Gen. Sherman has disarmed those inclined a liberal advance on present prices. In the meantime, New York dealers seemingly treat the matter as if the grain was held here on speculation, and that Chicago dealers were eeking to force the purchase at fancy prices. Never was there a more serious mistake. This grain is not held here by speculators. Is is in store here on account of the owners who live in the country and not in the city. These men own the property, and are able to hold it. They have reached for the magnanimity shown to rivals and comrades than for harshness of criticism. the conclusion that a large area of winter wheat has been killed and the ground plowed The conspicuous place which Gen. Shermax occupies in American history fully warrants the large amount of space which he has given to the events of his early career, and he has succeeded, by means of a remarkable up; that the spring was so late that far less grain of all kinds has been sown this spring than usual; that the winter, though unusually severe, failed to destroy or materially reduce the grasshoppers, whose depredations, already begun, will this year be extended over a more eastwardly section of the country, and that for these and various other reasons there will be generally a much reduced crop in 1875. Upon this basis the owners of these many millions of bushels of grain in Chicago are holding it for the advanced prices a Colonel of Regulars was one of constant change. He was a First Lieutenant of artillery in 1846, stationed at Fort Moultrie, which they feel certain will prevail this year. The East makes another mistake in supposing that Chicago cannot carry grain for any con-siderable time, but must forward it for sale. The time when that was the rule has gone by, and every day the rule is getting stronger which requires that he who wants to buy grain must come or send for it. Except in extreme cases, shipments East for sale are getting fewer. Chicago has several customshipments, and this is to be eventually the

ers who come hither to purchase or order rule in this market. Notwithstanding our elevators are full, and the grain is held in bulk in the country waiting room for storage, and that the East refuses to buy, every change in prices is an advance and not a rewhich he opposed, and of the local panic; duetion. There must, therefore, soon be then he changed to New York, still as a surrender. Pending this "wait" on the banker, and then back to San Fran-part of sellers and buyers, the transportation grain enough here to give them all employment, but somebody must buy before the can be a shipment. In a very brief time navigation will be opened, and the St. Lawrence trade will be resumed. As grain can be delivered at Montreal much cheaper than at New York, it can be purchased for that market at Chicago prices with less loss than it can be purchased by New York. So with Bos altimore, and Philadelphia, and if Nev York concedes that it can no longer compete with these points, then it must expect that

the grain trade will find its way to other

nd in 1874 was in currency. A deduction

of 12 per cent for the difference in value of

gold and currency was equal in round figures

to \$25,000,000, leaving as the gold value in

1874 of the cotton export \$187,000,000. The

value of the cotton crop, both that portion sold for export and that sold for home con-

sumption, was fixed not by the producers,

precisely what they could get.

Having sold their cotton, they naturally ap-

plied the proceeds to the purchase of such

places.

and wasted his life in the dreary experience A correspondent, writing from Springfield, criticises the course of this paper upon the subject of the protective tariff, and of a Regular-Army officer on the from Gen. Sherman's soldierly qualities develope early in the War, as illustrated prominent by the following incident: A Captain in especially complains of an article in which we explained how that tariff deprived the producers of cotton of the fair results of their three-months' regiment being a lawyer by profession, proposed to go home to New York after his Bull-Run experience, without being abor. We take the criticism for what the facts show it is worth. We deny that we mustered out, and simply because his time have ever discussed the tariff question unfairly; we may be mistaken, but we do not treat was out. The whole army was demoralized, and SHERMAN, fully appreciating the necessity of maintaining discipline, promptly threatened to shoot the lawyer-Captain if he the subject unfairly, as we understand the effects of the protective policy. In order to understand the matter, let us re-peat the illustration of the working of the did not return to camp. The Captain, a few hours after, complained to Mr. Lincoln, who was on a visit to the camp, that Col. Shenprotective policy with respect to the pro-ducers of cotton. The cotton crop of the was on a visit to the camp, that Col. Shen-man had threatened to shoot him, and Lin-colay's characteristic reply was: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it." Of the bettle of Bull Run Gen. Shenman's judgment is as follows: United States in 1874, after supplying the home demand, was sold for export at a valuation of \$212,000,000, or at an average of 15 cents a pound. The export of cotton in 1860 sold for a fraction less than 9 cents a pound. The value in 1860 was in gold,

judgment is as follows:

It is now generally similated that it was one of the best-planned battles of the War, but one of the worst fought. Our men had been told so often at home that all they had to do was to make a bold appearance, and the Rebels would run; and nearly all of us for the first time then heard the sound of cannon and muskets in snager, and saw the bloody scenes common to all battles, with which we were soon to be familiar. We had good organization, good men, but no cohesion, no real discipline, no respect for suthority, no real knowledge of war. Both armies were fairly defeated, and, whichever had stood fast, the other would have run. Though the North was overwhelmed with mortification and shame, the South really had not much to boust of, for in the three or four hours of fighting their organization was so broken up that shey did not and could not follow our army, when it was known to be in a state of disgraceful and causeless flight. It is easy to criticise a battle after it is over, but all now admit that none others, equally raw in war, could have done better than we did at Bull Run; and the lesson of that battle should not be lost on a people like ours.

With reference to the relations between Gharr and Sherman, it is interesting to note that Sherman was an important agent in boast of, for in the three or four hours of against their organization was between up that shey did not said could not follow our army, when it was knewn to be in a state of diagraceful and causaless flight. It is easy to criticise a battle after it is over, but all now advanced one better than wa-did at Bull Bun; and the lessen of that statite should not be test on a people like ours.

With reference to the relations between Grant and Sherman, it is interesting to note that Sherman was an important agent in Grant successful career, by having induced Grant, by personal persuasion, to remain with the army at the time when the latter was temporarily under a cloud. Had Gen. Grant retired from the front on leave, as he intended, he might have dropped out of sight; as it was he yielded to Sherman's advice, remained with the army, was soon promoted to the command, and made his career. Sherman also gives to Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant and Steel goods, cullery, paints, by personal persuasion of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the campaign of Vielsburg, and says that "No Commanding Grant full credit for the campaign of Vielsburg, and

personal attention to details, or wrote so many of his own orders, reports, and letters, as Gen. Geart."

Gen. Sherman is as candid in claiming for himself the conception of the famous "March to the Sea" as he is generous to Geart in giving him his due. Sherman says it was a long time before he could convince Gen. Geart of the strategic importance would in the absence of such protection perish and become bankrupt. As the consumption of home meansfactures is immensesays it was a long time before he could convince Gen. Grant of the strategic importance of that movement, and sustains his position by ample documentary evidence. His description of this episode of the War is graphic and picturesque, and enlivened by interesting and vivacious incidents. Of the real import of this movement in the prosecution as special bounties to the protected classes.

Taking the average amount of this tax thus as special bounties to the protected classes.

Taking the average amount of 'this tax thus extorted from the consumers as so much paid without consideration, it is fairly to be ions of new arrivals settling down in other deducted from the purchasing value of the proceeds of the cotton. In other words, the cash proceeds of the cotton purchase an average of one-third less manufactured goods than they would if such tax was not rendered

an article which without the tax would be sold for \$10, he was sold fifteen yards of cloth at \$1 a yard, and then have five yards retained

as toll for the manufacturer.

But our correspondent asks if there be any eason why the surplus cotton crop should be treated differently from the corn or wheat crop, and says that the cotton is sold to the cotton-broker and the other to the grain-buyer, and it makes no difference to the producer what becomes of it afterwards; he has his money in his pocket, and goes his way to spend it.

There is no difference in the two case The price of wheat and corn in the hands of the producer is fixed, not by himself, but by the price in London less the cost of trans portation and other charges from the one place to the other. Hence it is that every cent added to the cost of transportation is deducted from the price of the grain in the hands of the producer, and every cent taken from the cost of transportation is added to the price at the place of production. The pro-ducers of grain have, therefore, to take what they can get for it. They are not protected

When the farmer sells his grain at the Lon don price, less the cost of transportation, and with his money in his pocket goes to a dry goods store in Springfield to purchase cloth ng for himself and family, he, too, is met with the inevitable tax. If he buy woolen goods for himself and boys, he pays a tax of from 50 to 70 per cent; if he buy wooler dress goods for his wife and daughters, he pays a tax from 75 to 115 per cent. same tax at varying rates is included in the price of harness, all kinds of iron and stee goods, and in the cost of everything he may need, down to a common tin cup. It is in material whether he buy imported or domes tic goods, he pays the tax; or, if our correspondent prefers it, he gets for his money 0 yards and 10 pounds of whatever he buys, when in the absence of any protective ax he would get 15 yards and 15 pounds.

There can be no tax levied upon any peode except for purposes of public revenue hat is not of necessity a robbery of those of whom it is collected. The fundamental principle of a protective tax is to compel the rehaser to pay a certain price for what he buys in excess of what he would have to pay in the absence of such tax. When, therefore, a man can buy an article for the price of ten bushels of wheat, to compel him to pay therefor the price of fifteen bushels, is a clear robbery to that extent Nor is it justified by the plea of patriotism Springfield would be hardly patriotic enough to pay 50 percent more for goods in Chicago, ecanse Chicago is in Illinois, than the sam goods can be bought for in St. Louis; and any law to compel her people to do so would probably excite the wrath even of our cor-

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE Will the grasshopper be a burden to the East as it has been a curse and a pest to the

West? After floods, tornadoes, and the rigors of a winter projected far into the spring, are we now to look forward to a summer whose green promises are to be blighted and nipped down to the very roots by those lively travelers who were Sr. John's avorite article of diet, washed down with wild honey? The solution of the BEECHER ease, the third-term possibilities, the qualities of Buena Vista stone, the relations of railroads to the judiciary, and of BISMARCK to the Roman Pontiff, are all important questions, but for the present, at least they are insignificant as compared with the distressing prospects that hese clouds of grasshoppers, having already onsumed everything worth eating west of he Missouri River, have crossed it, and are seeking new fields to conquer. It seems to be the universal testimony of grasshopper experts that these millions and billions heads are all pointed this way, and that in a month or two at the latest they will settle down upon the prairie farms of Eastern Iowa and Missouri, and cross the Mississipp into Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio, as the flies covered Egypt. The fine theories of the entomologists, that the severe cold of last winter would destroy the eggs, seem to have been thoroughly exploded. They have risen from their winter's burial with immensely increased numbers and the most vigorous appetites. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the crops which have been sown are destined only to be food for the grasshopper.

Our reports of the present localities of th grasshoppers show that Missouri is com-pletely overrun with them. They have left the wheat-fields bare, have stripped the fruit trees of leaves, buds, and blossoms, and swept even the grass from the pastures, as if an army of mowers had been through them. but by the prices ruling in the European market. The cotton producers had to take The farmers are panic-stricken. The cattle are dying. Even the earth in flower-pots ha resurrected clouds of them. "And yet no power cometh to help us." The sprouting fields of grain in Nebraska have already been stripped bare to the earth. Millions of grasshoppers have made their appearance, and
millions yet remain in the ground to
come out eventually. Kansas is in the
same plight as Nebraska, and whatever the grasshoppers may happen to
leave the chinch-bugs are waiting for, which
is not a very hopeful outlook for the corn.
From Northwestern Iowa comes the same
story; also from various portions of Minnesota. The prospect, therefore, is simply pitiful, and full of distress and discouragement
for the farmer. It is an element of destruction against which he can make no provision.
He cannot destroy the posts in sufficient stripped bare to the earth. Millions of grass

using all his energy and invention to destroy them, to stand idly by and see millions upon millions of them lay waste his acres and destroy his cereals, his grass and his fruit, leaving nothing in the fall for himself or his stock. The farmers have hitherto contested the situation with resolute courage. They have fought these insacts with fire and water. They have gathered them into trenches, and crushed them by thousands with rollers. They have plowed in the eggs so deep as to make resurrection seem hopeless. They have turned in hogs and poultry to feed upon them; but all their efforts have been idle. Where one was killed, a hundred came to the ions of new arrivals settling down in other spots. There is a small gleam of hope which comes from Nebraska in the announcement that a small red bug has made its appearance there which feeds upon grasshoppers in bulk, and is more than a match for every grass-hopper he tackles. We are not inclined, compulsory by law.

The reduction of the purchasing power of the proceeds of the cotton will find an exact equivalent if, instead of charging a man \$15 for details from him. As there are millions to be rectant. upon millions of grasshoppers to be eaten, there must be millions upon millions there must be millions upon millions of red bugs to eat them. Even granting that the red bug may succeed in devouring the grasshopper, how can we tell that he may not turn about and go to work on the crops next, for a bug that will eat a grasshopper is possessed of an appetite equal to devouring and digesting anything vegetable, animal, or mindigesting anything vegetable. eral? Again, we are not informed as to the locomotive powers of this red bug. Your grasshopper is a good traveler, and does not stop long at his way-stations for refreshment.

If it should happen, therefore, that the red bug is not a lively traveler, of course the grasshopper will not remain to be eaten, but pack up and leave his antagonist far in the rear. All things considered, we place but little confidence in the red bug as an annihilator

> of grasshoppers. What is to be done is a question more easily asked than answered Cannot the Grangers find its solution? They are the principal ones to be affected when this lively insect gets fairly across the Mississippi and commences his march of destruction and distress across our fertile prairies, with nothing to stay his onward course. They have little else to think about. Having made a muss of politics, they need not trouble themselves about campaigns. They can give their whole time to the grasshoppers and bring to bear upon them all their experience and ingenuity. Among all these thousands of sons and daughters of Ceres, somebody should have wit enough to contrive some method of destroying them. What is to be done, however, must be done quickly. The vast army is headed this way. It eats quickly and travels fast. The buzzing of its wings will soon be heard all about us, and then in very truth he will be a burden, which must be borne with such equanimity and philosophy as can be summened. It is evident that some antidote must be found, or else the victim must look out upon his broad acres stripped bare, and console himself with that thinnest of all consolations, that everything is created for some good purpose.

DEATH OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

DEATH OF JOHN C. ERECKINRIDGE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 17.—Gen. John C. Breckinridge died in this city this evening of abacess of the
liver, combined with consumption. His last hours
were quiet and peaceful. Sunday night he spent a
restless time, and sent during the night for
his regular, physician, who administered an
opiate to the sufferer, after which he sleet until late
this morning. Then he was visited by Dr. Lewis A.
Sayre, of New York, who dressed the wound made by
the operation on Monday of last week. The doctor, seeing that a discharge was taking place from the wound,
expressed himself hopeful of the patient's rapid
recovery, with proper attention. After this he took
some nourishment. At 3 o'clock in the evening a
change for the worse was perceptible, and his friends
became alarmed. Stimulants were administered, but
without effect. He sank rapidly until near 5
o'clock, when he became speechless. He died
at fifteen minutes of 6. He was conscious, apparentno scene, no last words, nothing estentiations in the manner with which the sufferer met his fate. He died as he lived-modest and brave. The only allusion he made to death were once after the operation was performed on him last week by Drs. believed mortification had set in—and again in his will made the next day by Mr. J. B. Breekinridge, is will made the next day by Mr. J. B. Breckinridge, in which he used these words: "After all my just debts, which are few and small, and the expense of a modest funeral are paid, I desire," &c. Around the death-bed of the General were his wife, two daughters, and one son, and a few other immediate relatives. In accordance with the wish of the deceased and the desire of the family, the funeral will be a modest one. It will take place Wodnesday evening at a o'clock. The death of Gen. Breckinridge has cast a gloom ever this community, where he was much loved for his this community, where he was much loved for his many estimable qualities.

JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE WAS born Jan. 21, 1821, and was 54 years and 3 months old. He was born in Lexington, was educated at Centre College, Danville, and studied law at the Transylvania Institute, and entered upon its practice in Lexington. In 1848 he was appointed Major of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and serv-ed during the Mexican War. On his return to Lexington he was elected to the Legisla-ture, and in 1851 was elected to Congress, defeating Gen. LESLIE COOMBS by 500 majority, in a district which, in 1848, had given 1,000 Whig majority. This was the celebrated Ashland District, the home of HENRY 1,000 Whig majority. This was the celebrated Ashland District, the home of HENRY CLAY. In 1853 the contest was a long and bitter one; the district in 1852 gave Scott, for President, 650 majority, and the Whig candidate for Congress Mr. Largeway was a specific or his ambition, or whether he had such faith candidate for Congress, Mr. LETCHER, was an able man; nevertheless, BRECKINGIDGE was re-elected by 550 majority.

He had many of the elements of popularity. He was tall and graceful in form; had pleasant, though not handsome, face; an ex-cellent presence, and fascinating manners. Courteous and dignified, with a good voice and generally well informed, he attracted and retained personal friends. He was a man of fair abilities, and of good habits, a warm friend, and always an entertaining associate and companion. He was regarded as a man of scrupulous personal integrity,—and these qualities endeared him to the people of Kentucky, and gave him a leading position before the country.

In 1855, having been tendered by President In 1855, having been tendered by President Prezon the mission to Spain, which he declined, he retired from Congress. In 1856, he was, somewhat unexpectedly, nominated by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnatia a candidate for Vice-President. He had up to this time been considered one of the young Democracy, of which Doublas was the reputed leader, and his nomination was considered as an offset and a concession to the young Democracy for the defeat of Democracy. sidered as an offset and a concession to the young Democracy for the defeat of Doublas and the nomination of Buchanas. This nomination, however, and subsequent events, were understood as evidences that chief, and to supersede Douglas in the affections of the Democratic party. He was elected Vice-President, and presided with great dignity and fairness in the Senate from 1857 to March, 1861. Daving All Lands

been completed, the Senate formally bade fare-well to the old historical Chamber, and moved to the new one. Mr. BRECKINGIDGE's address on this occasion was an admirable one. Pre-

March, 1861, he took his seat in the Senate.

In 1860, Mr. Breckeneder, though quiet, was evidently in the confidence of those who contemplated secession. Though his name was not mentioned, he was an expectant candidate for the nomination by the Charleston Convention. The opposition to Doucas, however, had assumed such a bitter form that no compromise was possible. That Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and there partially disrupted. The seceders, joined by contingent delegates who had been appointed for such an emergency, met in another hall and nominated Mr. Breckenstoned for Various reasons. First, it was agreeable to his ambition, and in case of his election it would place the whole Government in the control of the South. In case of until after the close of the session. In the meantime, the Confederate States had been organized, JEFF DAVIS was President, and all the States had seceded, except Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. These were the border States, concerning ed the Senate at that session. He made several short speeches, condemning the action of President Lancoun in . calling out an army, ordering the equipment of the navy, and the blockade of the the border States to secede, and were nominally successful in Tennessee and Virginia, but proved abortive in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, and, after leaving the Senate in August, 1861, Mr. Breckinghos went over to the Confederacy, and was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. Subsequently he was promoted to Major-General, and, in January, 1865, near the close of the War, was made Secretary of War. That he was a brave and skillful officer there is no doubt, but he gained no special eminence in the Southern army. There were too many "great men" in the Confederacy who had attained rank and position while he had tarried at Washington. Again, he had failed to take Kentucky into the Confederacy, and, beyond some thousands who had crossed the line and joined the Confed-erate army, Kentucky had not aided the South. He took part in battles at Baton Rouge, Stone River, Chickamauga, and New Market; was with Early in his attack on Washington in 1864, and at Winchester soon after. Upon the surrender of Lee's army, be and the other members of the Confederate Cabinet left Richmond with President Davis. Subsequently, somewhere in Georgia, he and Davis parted company, and he made his way to the coast. Escaping in an open boat, he was picked up by a British vessel and taken to Europe, where he remained until 1868, when he returned, and has lived in Lexington ever since.

An incident of his stay in Europe singularly illustrates EDWARD EVERETT HALR'S famous story of "The Man Without a Couno'clock, when he became speechless. He died at fifteen minutes of 6. He was conscious, apparently, up to within a few minutes of death. There was traveling without passports. When in Vi-enna, he wanted to go to Turkey and Egypt, and to do this a passport was necessary. In his perplexity and embarrassment he called on the American Consul, Gen. Post, and with his habitual frankness he introduced himself to the Consul as Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. saying that he had called upon him not as one claiming to be a citizen of the United States, adding, "In fact, Gen. Posr, I am a man without a country." He was received with kindness and courtesy, and the two soldiers, who had been in opposing armies during the War, had a long conversation about their various campaigns. The unofficial ac-quaintance thus formed was maintained until Gen. Breckinginge left Vienna. He subsequently visited both Turkey and Egypt, but ow the passport difficulty was overcome we do not know.

During the War he was struck by a fragnent of a shell, and the injury thus sustain of late became painful, and, despite the efforts of surgery, eventually fatal.

Thus has passed away in retirement and comparative obscurity a gentleman who, twenty years ago, held a position in the estiation of his country that promised a full ceasure of honor and fame. Already conin the doctrine that slavery was essential to the South, and that slavery could no longer be safe in a union with the North, we do not know. In one of his last utterances in the Senate, he said that the War might have been averted by compromise, and placed the responsibility for that War on those who had rejected all concessions. Be the motive what it may, he made no ordinary sacrifice in joining the Confederacy. A Senator of the Union, enjoying the confidence of his own union, enjoying the confidence of his own State, he was in a strong position. He was young, and universally popular. If he joined the Confederacy hoping to gain distinction, the movement was a failure. The Confederacy had no honors to confer which might not be grasped by others more distinguished than himself. In the Confederacy, if successful, he could only expect a secondary position. Neither as a soldier nor as a statesman did the Confederacy offer him any compensation for that which he was to surrender. Nor could he plead what so many others pleaded,—even what Gen. Law offered as his sucuse,—that his State had seceded, and that, under his allegiance to Kentucky, he was obliged to follow wherever she led. Kentucky had refused to secede to the last, continuing to be represented in both brunches of the National Congress; and, therefore, in joining the Confederacy he had violated that allegiance which, in the Southern section, was claimed to overrule all others.

It is also the second to the continuing to the coverule all others. to overrule all others.

lectual and moral superiority, Mr. Banance would have been conspicuously no by the American people. He must have known all this himself, and yet he made the on this occasion was an admirable one. Previous to the expiration of his term as Vice-President, he was elected Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky, and on the 4th of March, 1861, he took his seat in the Senate.

In 1860, Mr. Breckenede, though quiet, was evidently in the confidence of those who electing him; he was nominated a might render the election of Mr. Lan certainty, and thus force upon the South the question of secession and disunion. The obligations thus assumed had doubtless a deciding weight in his final decision.

Over the grave of John C. But there will be no words uttered save those of respect. He was mortal, and human charity will permit no reproaches upon human weak-nesses. At his grave it will be remembered that he was a man of pure and spotless per-sonal integrity; that he was a brave and ac-complished soldier, a man of large ability, and equal to the duties of his high office: ment in the central of the South. In case of the election of Lincoln, he would be a powerful agent in taking Kentucky and the borand that within his broken heart there we to the last a love of country and a grateful memory of the people who had once honored and respected his

A STRANGE STORY FROM ALAFAMA. the close of the War was Mr. Geomon E. Spencen. Since July 25, 1868, he has sat in GEORGE E. the United States Senate as a Senator from the State of Alabama. There is now some evidence that this statesman obtained his election in an irregular fashion. The story which there was so much anxiety felt on both sides of the line. Mr. Lincoln called a special session of Congress, which met on the 4th of July, 1861, and Breckmansor attendment. The ways and means of the first elec tion of Mr. Spences have not yet appeared. action of President Lincoln in . calling out an army, ordering the equipment of the navy, and the blockade of the Southern coast. All this he held to be unconstitutional. Congress adjourned on the tracts from the testimony which we have 6th of August. Efforts had been made in printed tend to show that Mr. Spences is a political fraud. The evidence throws a good deal of side-light on Southern politics, and is altogether an interesting and valuable contri-bution to the political history of the South

since the War.

The proof against Spences seems to be cumulative and strong. In the first place, he is what is called a political carpat-bagger. Despite some marked and honorable exceptions, this class, as a class, has not been a success or a benefit to the country. Then his alleged agents have been, if the evidence be true, of a queer sort. His intimate friend and political supporter is Hinns, the mail-contractor who has recently been mixed up in an investigation by Postmaster-General Jawan. Again, his appointees to Federal offices have in many cases proved to be of ques tionable character. Moreover, the Legisla-ture which voted him in, in 1873, was one of very mixed character. Finally, the evidence against the man is strong, and comes, most of it, from Republican sources. The manner of his re-election, in 1873, ac-

cording to this testimony, seems to have been as follows: As the time approached for been as follows: As the time approached for the Legislature to convene, it became evi-dent that the Democrats, with the help of the honest Republicans, could defeat SPENCEN. A split was therefore resolved upon. SPENCEN'S friends withdrew from the regular Legis-lature and set up one of their own in the Court-House at Montgomery. Each faction then tried to secure a quorum. Two mem-bers of the regular body were bribed, it is said, and one was drugged into insensi The absence of these three prevented any action by the "Capitol Legislature," as it was called, in contradistinction to the "Court-House Legislature." To give the latter a quorum, two men, Bakes and Chisholm, de-feated candidates for the Legislature, were induced to present themselves and claim SPENCER was elected, and \$2,000,000 of bonds were issued. A connection is supposed to have existed between the two facts. Suffige it to say that, when Attorney-General IAMS brought about a coalition of the two dition that the validity of Spream's election and of the bonds should not be questioned Alabama never got a cent for those bonds, according to the financial report of last year. As soon as the coalition took place, Barre appointed United States Marshal for Northern Alabama. Chisholm was appointed to a place in the Mobile Custom-House.

This is the general outline of the plan. If we should fill it up, we should quote the testimony given with such engaging frankness by Mr. Jamus Banzer, Clerk of the Lower House in the SPENCER Legislature and Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. He submitted SPENCER's autograph letters on the subject to the Committee. It was a mail contractor who held the money needed to elect Mr. SPENCER; but it was our inelect Mr. Spences; but it was our ingenuous friend Barber who bought the Lowndes County delegation for \$2,500 and a mail-

route apiece.

So the story goes on. What we have given is a sample of the whole.

In the case of Caldwell, of Kanens, Sens-

tor Morroy laid down the rule that a whose election was due to bribery, and who even consented to the negotiation, without meddling in it himself, should be expelled from the Senate. As soon as Congress meets, let an investigation take place.

It is now probable that the BERGHER case will be submitted to the jury by the lat of June. Messis. Evants and Porter, who sum up for the defendant, will occupy about five up for the defendant, will occupy about five days; Mr. Bracus, who alone will speak for the plaintiff, will perhaps consume three day more; and it is announced that Judge Nruson's charge will take, probable, a day and half. Altogether the case will have occupies several months. Now the question is, How long a time will be allowed the jury in which long a time will be allowed the jury in which to agree upon a verdict? It may be that they will be prepared to render a verdict immediately, or within the time usually allotted to ordinary juries in ordinary cases; but this is not likely. If they are as divided in sentiment as he public, and have been as much confused by the mass of conflicting evidence they have heard, it is soo much to expect a ready agreement to a verdict either way. Now it is usual to hold a jury together for a day and is usual to hold a jury together for a day as a night when they are unable to agree on trial which has only lested a day or two.

would be inhuman in this asual practice, and depri mything to eat or drink time, and it might defeat to permit them to live a the usual avocations, or outside world. The only confinement and gi read and water to months of this regime is cheerful prospect for the but justice must be pr heavens fall.

A merchant in this cit ter from a corresponden prove gratifying. It is though the grasshoppe in that locality by an active enemy p ome general in the then its appearance will bug ought to be cultivate the deliverer of the cour ened plague.

Supervisor Munn's s mamed, and, it is expect duties of the office about C. MATTREWS, of Pittsfie the Ninth Internal Beve nd trustworthy office sonal friend of Ser BLUFORD WILSON, and it will prove himself full ments of the Secretary

A petition from La Hr a petition from Lt Hw powerful of the Chines submitted to the Throne troduction of European into the schools of the E ing that a knowledge of be hereafter required of be hereafter required offices under the Chir Pakin Government will At least one plan for

pestiferous grasshopper a tempted. The following of FOSTER CHAPMAN, of this VOLNEY, of Valmont, Be shows both the condition shows both the condition the remedy suggested:

I have been to-day to see a heliow grate, 15 feet long and which keep it 2 or 3 inches for grate a hot wood fire is built; pair of horses haul it over the pers are feeding, and soonche from what I have seen it will prove a success. I she morrow with a view of trying crop—one and wheat—for year; but am afraid that the or dead that they will not su ho him a time since I came to when I have had so much rea. The 'hopper so far app a capacity for withstanding perature, which seems to the other to rain him.

Braker has not been Let us be thankful that t AMADEDS, ex-King of Souvenirs." Even this of he wife.

the other to rain him

rope also.

Pooh, the cheek of it. ati is the second my Bansrow is going to deddress at Cave Hill, Ky.

be in mourning?

The Arcadian recommes
who compete for the
should suggest butter.

People who want autom
TEXALU had better hurry. Stratus has a "Blue"
"Queen Indige " opera,
count for the desire of
till all is blue."

JOHN G. SAIR council FARRAGUT'S grave on De because he haan' one, I will not permit it. "No, mister, I give u was the retort of a blush who tried to kiss her. salaries will have to go STLVANUS CORD DAY Day, the neighboring last till the Fourth of A backward spring it ages. There were 116 month.—Louisville O the Milwankeeans tur

Since Sergt. FALLAS
natives find that BALL
"a person of night;
striped kitten " mighs
for short.

An antidots to the r
the Cardinal is found is
\$500 cash. If the Ron

tome popular, it will have prices.

Tresanders, the survivelently become an object as has burst with requests of his hair, and of

for nothing.

A man picked the pmilliner in Seco, Me., other day, but she flung and hugged him so the the pash and run.

the cash and run.

Mad. Trives has revi
leg called. We raths
lady who will eventual
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lives long enough.

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temperance advocate in
said to the suppression
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Hed the Count of P
he could have obtained
tory of the Rebellion
Memoirs. But he in
fourth volume, and w
March to the Sea.

Charles Ballroys of

Arch to the Sea.

CHARLES BRITTON, O

If because he had the share done to himsel the share done to himsel the core and the share done to himsel the core and the color of his off himself and the color of himself and the share har her, and che when she was hear her, and che when she was but had a nourse she'd be as a same to the color of the c

est, with his intelv. Mr. BRECKINof Mr. LINCOLN &

C. BRECKINKIDGE ttered save those of of his high office; on and obscurity,

FROM ALAFAMA was Mr. GEORGE E. 5. 1868, he has sat in es a Sanator from There is now some an obtained bis ar fashion. The story e bought with money ans of the first elec articularly in the light a committee of the and valuable contriical history of the South

class, has not been s sort. His intimate friend er is HINDS, the mail recently been mixed up es proved to be of ques-Moreover, the Legislain, in 1873, was one of r. Finally, the evidence trong and comes, most of

his re-election, in 1873, ac-As the time approached for rats, with the help of the one of their own in the my. Each faction . Two membody were bribed, it is maged into insens hese three prevented any Capitol Legislature," as it n to the "Court re." To give the latter and CHLESCLE, de-for the Legislature, were sent themselves and claim re at once admitted. Then

held the money needed to ma; but it was our ingenuous who bought the Lowndes aton for \$2,500 and a mail-

goes on. What we have given the whole.

of Caldwell, of Kansas, Senaddown the rule that a man was due to bribery, and who to the negotiation, without himself, should be expelled. e. As soon as Congress meets, ation take place.

obable that the BERGHER case ted to the jury by the 1st of a Evarra and Porter, who sum endant, will occupy about five acu, who alone will speak for will perhaps consume three days is announced that Judge Nellwill take, probably, a day and a ther the case will have occupied its. Now the question is, How ill be allowed the jury in which a verdict? It may be that they red to render a verdict immedian the time usually allotted to as in ordinary cases; but this is if they are as divided in sentimable, and have been as much y the mass of conflicting may have heard, it is too expect a ready agreement dict either way. Now it id a jury together for a day and a they are unable to agree on a se only lasted a day or two. If so a fair proportion of the time should have for deliberation, in the Bergers that time. D

old be inhuman in this case to follow the rould be inhuman in this case to follow the smal practice, and deprive the jurymen of mything to eat or drink for three months' time, and it might defeat the ends of justice to permit them to live sumptuously, pursue the usual avocations, or associate with the outside world. The only way we see is to sompromise the matter by keeping them in close confinement and giving them sufficient bread and water to sustain life. Three months of this regime may not be a very on this of this regime may not be a very crful prospect for the Breches jurymen, justice must be preserved though the

A merchant in this city has received a let-ter from a correspondent in Nebraska con-taining information which, if true, must prove gratifying. It is to the effect that, though the grasshoppers have developed in that locality by myriads, there is an active enemy preying on them in the form of a small red bug, of a description not hitherto seen. This bug attacks the grasshoppers in bulk, and destroys all it attacks. If this be true, and the bug become general in the grasshopper districts, then its appearance will be welcomed. That bug ought to be cultivated, that it may prove the deliverer of the country from the threat-

Supervisor Munn's successor has been named, and, it is expected, will assume the duties of the office about July 1. Mr. Asa C. Marrnews, of Pittsfield, Ill., Collector of the Ninth Internal Revenue District of Illiois, and one of the oldest and most efficient and trustworthy officers in the service in this State, is the new appointee. He is the per-sonal friend of Senator Logan and Solicitor BLUFORD WILSON, and it is believed that be will prove himself fully equal to the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A petition from La Hung Chang, the most powerful of the Chinese Princes, has been submitted to the Throne in behalf of the intion of European branches of learning into the schools of the Empire, and also urging that a knowledge of "foreign sciences" be hereafter required of candidates for public tive examinations. It is believed that the Pakin Government will not deny the netition

At least one plan for the extirpation of the tiferous grasshopper seems to have been at-apted. The following extract from a letter to were Charman, of this city, from his brother Volumer, of Valmont, Boulder County, Col., shows both the condition of things there and

the remedy suggested:

I have been to-day to see a machine consisting of a heliow grate, 15 feet long and 2½ feet wide, on runners which keep it 2 or 2 inches from the ground. In this grate a het wood fire is built and kept burning, while a pair of horses hauf it over the ground where the hoppers are feeding, and sortches them to death. I think from what I have seen and heard to-day that it will prove a success. I shall start to get up one to-morrow with a view of trying to save enough of my grops—oats and whest—for bread and seed another year; but am afraid that the roots are so nearly gone or dead that they will not survive. I have never seen so blue a time since I came to this country,—I mean when I have had so much reason for feeling blue.

The hopper so far appears to have exhibited

The hopper so far appears to have exhibite a capacity for withstanding one extreme of tem perature, which seems to indicate that enough of the other to ruin him will ruin the growing

Braxier has not been heard from for a year Let us be thankful that there is still an Africa. AMADEUS, ex-King of Spain, is writing his "Souvenirs." Even this requires the assistance

Pooh, the cheek of it. Boston thinks Cincurnati is the second musical city of the country,-Bristow is going to deliver a Decoration-Day

who compete for the champion sculls. We should suggest butter.

People who want autographs of HARRIET MAR-

the Milwankeeans turned incompetent acrobats?

Since Sergt. Ballanting won his case, the natives find that Ballanting in Sanscrit means "a person of mighty strength." The "little striped kitten" might be called "Ballanting" for short.

An antidots to the manis of being married by the Cardinal is found in the fee he charges—\$100 cash. If the Boman Church wants to become popular, it will have to come down to popular prices.

The and the surviving aeronaut, has suddenly become an object of interest. His mailbag has burst with requests for his autograph, looks of his hair, and offers to take his portrait for nothing.

for nothing.

A man picked the pocket of Mrs. Towiz, a milinar in Saco, Me., of \$200 at Portland, the other day, but she flung her arms round his neck and hugged him so that he was glad to give up the peah and run.

the cash and run.

Mad. THIERS has revived the custom of wearing calico. We rather cotton to the good old lady who will eventually lead the world back gain to the primal simplicity of Eden, if she lives long enough.

Oh, for snother O'Connell to denounce the tymony of the British Government! A zealous temperance advocate has expressed a desire to add to the suppression of "the wearin' of the green" that of "sellin' the potheen."

Had the Count of Paris been less impatient, a could have obtained material for his "History of the Rebellion" from Gem. SHERMAN'S lismoirs. But he has already completed the fourth volume, and with it the account of the larch to the Sea.

CHARLES BRITTON, of Pennsylvania, shot himmal because he had the dyspensis. What would be have done to himself if he had had the toothems, or a boil on the back of his hack, or a hole is the above of his coat, or a button out of his lists, or any other great affliction?

Miss GRODOINA NOURSE, of Boston, was evicable account on "The Stepmother." But Nomeris and her was but half through. A pretty nort a nourse she'd be as a stepmother.

Assessment Warm was one day lying upon the second of the primal strength of the form fan Francisco was handed him. It from Mr. MoGurna, of the Opera-House, inquired. "Without's moment's related the four fall of the primal strength of the primal strength of the primal strength of the primal strength of the opera-House, inquired. "Without's moment's related to the primal strength of the primal strength of

senger, as follows: "Brandy and water.—A. Wand." This was not all he did take, however, for soon afterwards McGuinz engaged the showman, and he lectured in California with extraordinary success. The little dispatch—a \$10 joks—was published in the San Francisco papers, and set everybody to laughing and anticipating the author's arrival.

THE NORTHWEST.

John Sidell, of Vermillion County, has over 1,000 acres of land broken, which he is planting

in corn.

Jacksonville has a dime lecture course—a great improvement upon the Sunday afternoon affair in Chicago.

The Peoria Democrat observes that the soldiers' reunion "was a tremendous fizzle," and remarkable for the absence of braves.

Mrs Workman the minister's wife who shot Mrs. Hedges, has been arrested for stealing dresses and bound over for trial in August. Over 1,000,000 strawberry plants have been sold and set out this spring in the vicinity of Onarga. These plants will cover about 120 acres of land.

The Peoria Transcript went off at half-cook, and said it was a matter of local pride that none of the distilleries in that neighborhood had been seized. The next day the officers swooped down

and captured the whole county. Last week, at Maroa, a promising little son of S. M. Miller, the artist, fell into a bed of slaking lime, which a plasterer engaged in repairing Mr. Miller's house had left uncovered. Every affort was made to save the little sufferer, but he died during the night.

The ex-wife of a Champaign merchant lately made her reappearance in that village as a driver of "the Romen chariot" in a circus. The hus-band took a morbid interest in her performance, as it moved old memories of sir-cussing in the domestic arena.

INDIANA.

It is now believed that a narrow-gauge railroad will be completed from Newburg to Evansville by Oct. 1, and be pushed ultimately to Rockport and Cannelton.

and Cannelton.

One of the important resources of Washington County is her valuable sand-balks situated in the southeast part of the county, about 4 miles from the railroad. It is doubtless the best sand for the purposes for which it is used to be found in the United States, and is said to be the only sand which will make star glass.

The house of Thomas W. Leach, in Howard County, was entered by three masked robbers and \$105 in taken. The old man, 75 years of age, kept them at bay for two hours, resinging to tell where the money was concaled, but at length the old lady became frightened and revealed the fact to the robbers.

The scandal case from Elkhart County, in

The scandal case from Elkhart County, in which Mrs. Louisa Murphy and her husband demanded judgment against Harvey Clauson for speaking certain defamatory words of said Louisa, resulted in a verunot and judgment against Mr. Clauson for \$250. This is the first judgment rendered in this county for scandal for many years.

many years.

Mr. Oliver P. Burns, river editor of the Vevsy Democrat, was married to Miss Lillie D. Minor, of Boyle County, Ky., last Sunday. The couple ran away for the old cause, parental opposition, and had a very rementic and rough time of it. The affair has been on hand two or three years, and one unencoessful elopement attempted before. Now their troubles are all over, or else just begun.

Storm Lake has 106 dwellings and a population of 479. Also twenty-four hogs, twenty-five dogs, one steam engine, and one person (female) who cannot read and write.

cannot read and write.

A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of Waterloo, having tearned telegraphy, have now put up a city wire, from which they derive an immense amount of amusement.

Robert Lincoln, son of the ex-President, is a property-holder in McGregor, having succeeded to the ownership of the Tompkins property—what was formerly known as "Tompkins Addition." He came in possession through Willis Drummend.

Drummond.

Matthew Holloway, of Redfield, was gored to death by a vicious built the other day. Holloway went out to feed the stock, and when found the buil was standing over him. Every bone in the young man's body was broken, and his entrails had been pierced by the animal's horns.

The Spiritualists of lows, Hinois, and Wisconsin will hold a grand convention in Dubuque June 30. Dubuque is the best place for spirits in the State, but we wonder it should be selected in preference to Peoria, where they have seventeen distilleries, and secret tanks in every coalmine in the bluffs.—Hawkeye.

Mrs. Kimberly, of West Liberty, who has been

Mrs. Kimberly, of West Liberty, who has been buying somany costly Short-Horn cattle lately, is an enthusiast on the subject of fine cattle. At putting in her spare time on an antobiography.

By an as a "Blue Dannbe" waltz, and a "Queen-Indigo" opers, which may partially account for the desire of the youthful to "dance till all is blue."

JOEN G. Saxz cannot deliver a poem over Parmagur's grave on Decoration Day, It's not because he hasn't one, but because his health will not permit it.

"No, mister, I give up them vasities now," was the retort of a blushing bride to the parson who tried to kiss her. If this thing continues alaries will have to go up.

Buyanus Cons having promised to deliver an address at Dorchester, Mass., on Decoration Day, the neighboring hotel-keepers expect it to last till the Fourth of July.

A backward spring is not witbout its advantaged. There were 159 Milwankee funerals last month.—Louisville Courier-Journal. Have all the Milwankeeans turned incompetent acrobats?

Since Sergt, Ballantine won his case, the

missing him by the collar, poured out the visits of wrath in the following fashion: "I shall hold on to you until you come straight home and take case of the children. There isn't a nickel in the house, nor a hits to eat; and the children haven't got a shoe to their feet, and no clothes to their backs, and are staving and naked, and here you've been spreeing around for a week, and not coming home; and I've had to work out, and the neighbors have had to feed the children. You needn't try to get away from me, because I shan't let go until you come home, or give me money to buy something to est. I've been looking for you for three days, and you've been dodging me; and if you don't come home? awest I'll lay you dead at my feet," and the woman drew a gleaming blads from under her shawl, and assumed a fighting attitude, and again launched out in a cataract of invective. The man went.

NEBRASKA. Omaha has the dumps in consequence of Judge Dillon's decision about the Union Pacific ter-

minus.

George Homen informs the Omaha Herald of the 14th that he has purchased 225 Oregon homes, ten coaches, and forty sets of harness, and has completed arrangements to run a daily line of stages from Cheyenne to the Black Hills and Big Horn country as soon as he can obtain permission from the Government.

Census-taking has been rather slack this spring in Nebraska, and the returns so far received by the Secretary of Stata do not include more than one-third of the counties. It now looks as if the Constitutional Convention would have to make the legislative apportionment without this invoctant statistical information.

#### THE CROPS.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, May 13.—The Alton Weekly Telegraph publishes the following reports of fruit prospects from leading horticulturists in Madison, Macoupin, Greene, and Jersey counties:

On last Saturday we addressed letters to a number of horticulturists in this and adjoining counties, asking the following questions regarding the fruit crop:

or horbitumes in this and separating the fredictions;

1. Will there be any peaches reised in your vicinity this year, or is the crop a total failure?

2. Have charries and early appies been foliared by the late cold snaps, and if so, to about what extent?

2. What is the prospect for grapes?

4. Were the canose of rispberry and blackberry bunkes injured by winter-killing?

5. Do you expect an average crop of strawberries?

We have received a number of replies and expect others. The information so far obtained indicates:

1. That there will be a large falling off in peaches, and that there will hardly be more than half a crop.

2. Early cherries and apples injured to some extent by the late frosts and severe winter, and the falling off in these varieties is estimated at one-third. The later varieties are generally in good condition, and an average crop is effected.

2. All localities from which reports are received report the prospect for grapes as excellent.

4. Blackbery and raspberry vives are much injured by winter-killing, and little more than half a crop is expected.

5. Nearly all reports agree in estimating the coming

5. Nearly all reports agree in estimating the coming erop at a full average.

Tolkno, O., May 13.—The Blade publishes this af-Tolkno, O., May 13.—The Biads publishes this afternoon an elaborate crop report, carefully compiled from statements by competent parties at 150 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. These statements indicate there has been from ons-quarter to one-third of the wheat crop winter-killed, but that this has been nearly offset by the increased number of sores sowed, and the quantity of spring wheat put in will, if everytaing is favorable beneeforth, bring the whole of the production up to that of an average crop. About one-quarter of last year's crops still remain in the farmers' hands. No considerable quantity of wheat-ground is reported as having been plowed. The amount of our being put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year.

Special Disnatch to The Chiesse Tribuns.

Dwigst, Ill., May 16.—This maxning (Sunday) we had to break the loe in our troughs before

we had to break the ice in our troughs before the horses and cattle could drink. So far as this locality is concerned the own crop of 1875 is about all planted, but when you have to wear your Ulster and buckskin gloves to keep warm and lash your boy to the core-planter for fear that he will be shipwrecked, under these circum-stances the heart of the average Granger has not beated with much enthusiasm; neither is he inclined to curse the middleman or the ploated monopolist. We have or the plosted monopolist. We have had much to contend with caring the past week -raining more or less, cold, blighting winds, and still colder nights, the sun obscured more than half the time. It is very easy to imagine that, although our crops are in, yet the proepects are not encouraging. Oats continue to look very thie, and we confirm our former reports, and add that, from extended inquiry and from our own personal observation, there are more fields of oats that will only yield half a crop than there are fields which will make an average crop. Nothing seems to grow. The trees, even yet, refuse to put out their leaves. The pasture is still very short, and will barely sustain stock. The only good news I am able to send you is that the Colorado potato-bng has stepped down and out. He has not been seen this spring. May we never see his like again. than half the time. It is very easy to imagine

we never see his like again. Correspondence of The Chicago Trabuse.

Mr. Palarine, Putnam Co., ili., May 17.—Ice ene-third of an inch thick on the night of the 15th. Fruit badly injured. Small grain growing but along.

### THE GRASSHOPPERS

The Van of the Great Army Has Reached Chicago.

Appearance of the Infant Phenomena on the South Side.

Impending Ruin of Parks and Gardens.

Destruction Lurking in a Flower-Pot-Lager-Beer Halls.

Dostruction Lurking in a FlowerPot—Lagar-Beer Halls.

Anticipated Censternation of Fruit-Selers
Bad Dry-Goods Dealers.

Possible Fate of Neglected Children—
Siregt-Car Horses.

The Situation in Kansas.

The Situation in Kansas.

COUTEREAK IN CHICAGO.
THE NORMOND OF THE FUTURE.

The great sarry of groand-popers that pound its vast multitudes over the Northwest has summer recorded fas in this discoloni, the van pountaining as far as Venevinne, although too to make any generalderstation. An irregular triangle with that for its appet and the Eastern States? It is held that the title, selected parts of the country is: Can the grasnicoppers be kept within that stretter, or will they as some predict, overtun Cansas, Northern New York, and the Eastern States? It is held than this thick, selected parts of the country, where small farms abound, there can be nogrest datager from them, as the birds and donesate fowls will like op down that multivality invade, will be expected that illinois, lying as it does on the border line, and already partally invade, and its escept the states of verselous legions. If the vast hoodes of grasshoppers shall items forth again. The interest of verselous legions. If the vast hoodes of grasshoppers shall items forth again. The interest of the spring lave been raided upon the advancing plages boding successfully stayed in the progression seas, it can hearly be expected the grasshopper will de much damage to frait, but which was brone with cheerfulness as being sure death to the grasshoppers will de much damage. From Minesotts: "These records the careful file of the progression of the parties of the country is neally variabled; more than the progression of the parties of the country is recorded to the present of the progression of

braska: "It is thought that the late frosts have destroyed the embryo grass hoppers." This was the tune piped by the jubilant agriculturist at so recent a date as May 3.

NOW THE REPORT COMES
that in Southwestern Missouri "the young grasshoppers are devouring everything green. The people are panic-stricken. Cattle and horses are dving of scavation. Everything is being eaten by the peats." Similar news comes from Southern and Western Kansas, and large sections of Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska are declared to be doomed. In the southwestern portion of the latter State, they are already swarming out by the million, with millions yet in the ground. All this, and only two weeks since a frost. With the cession of the cold rains and the increasing warmth of the sun, it is to be expected that the millions of eggs in the ground will send

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visitation will make that designation bitter irony.

THE SEAUTIFUL CARDEYS
that are the pride of our householders will be but the succuient prey of the all-conquering locust Pouring down in such vast multitudes as to blacken the ground where they light, all edible things will go into their voracious, maw. From the rose and the lift to the prick and the violet, all the flowers will be eaten up, and the trees and shrubs stripped bare—even the rugged fir and tough box. One cannot use the garden walks during the continuance of the plague, unless the constant crush and spatter of hundreds of grasshoppers under foot will not be disagreeable. If the devastation should be as great as in the regions visited by them last year, and there is no reason for expecting any lessening of their destructive ability, the various parks throughout the city will be seriously injured, and for the time rendered almost worthless as public pleasure grounds. But this is not the worat of it. The ground will be filled with their eggs to produce fresh swarms pext summer.

take to heavy hight if they would save their goods.

But the city will be very lucky if only such losses and discomforts as those suggested are sudured. In Livingstone's latest work or rather the work made up from the journals left by him and found with his body, there is an interesting description of the KILLING AND EATING OF AN BURDHART IN STREET, The PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O by swarms of locusts. The poor boast seems to have been in extremities of hunger from the destruction of all herbage and foliage by the locusts, and was suffering moreover from the poison of the teetee fly, whose stugs, in great number, have the effect of producing in animals destributed and finally death. In this condition, the

nnas. It is also reported that they are dving Fort Scott. The condition of the people is is section is far more critical than ever before opecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribums. LAWRENCE, Kan., May 14.—The grasshopper noss-men and farmers of Eastern Ransas and Western Missouri. They are marching in countless myriads, destroying in some places the oats, corn, grass—in fact, every green thing. They are going in a northwesterly direction, and there is a faint hope that they may leave in time to allow the farmers to get a part of a curn crop. In Southern Kansas crops look well, and the grasshopper has disappeared altogether. A great deal of damage has been and will still be done by these pests.

### THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Whisky frauds are still receiving attention of the Treasury Department, and Solicitor Wilson is continually uncarthing new frauds. Further record evidence was discovered to-day against the Union Copper Distillery of Chicago, and 150 barrels of spirits were beized at their works. Three hundred barrels were also seized belonging to Bemis & Fraser, in St. Louis, fresh proof, having been obtained against them.

obtained against them.

obtained against them.
PHOTOGRAFHIC COPIES OF INTERNAL REVENUE RETERNS

are being made at the Treasury Department and forwarded to the officers in the different cities to and thom in substantiating their charges. Among those made to-day was one from a Gauger at Cincinnati, certifying that a certain number of barrels of spirits had been emptied and the stamps destroyed in accordance with the law, and upon further search the same lot of spirits was found in Chicago in original packages, thus conclusively showing the collusion of the Gauger with distillers.

On April 30, Mr. Wilson called upon the Collectors of internal Revenue in different localities to furnish certain information concerning transactions in their districts, but up to last night very few of them had responded, and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury called upon them for an explanation of their non-compliance, and for an immediate reply. He is determined that all orders of this nature shall be obeyed, or the Collectors must take the consequences. A large number of communications have been received from different sections from PARTIES OFFERING TO FURNISH PROOF OF FRAUD, and the Secretary has directed all such to furnish the proof to the proper officers, and if found valuable and used, the parties furnishing it will be reammerated. Information reached here this morning that the distillers in Milwankee had called upon those of St. Louis to combine with them in procuring the services of the Hon. Mast Carpenter to obtain their release. In response to it, Secretary Briscow eart dispatches to the Supervisors as Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwankee, informing them their release. In response to it, Secretary Briscow eart dispatches to the Supervisors as Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwankee, informing them their release. In response to it, Secretary Briscow eart dispatches to the Supervisors as Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwankee, informing them that beet legal assistance will be furnished them in their efforts to convict those under arrest, and the Government is c

THE ST. LOUIS COLLECTORSHIP.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Col. Constantine, Magaire's Collector of Internal Revenue at this city, wrote to the Department at Washington, May 3, that, in consequence of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, his physicians advised him to go to Hot Springs, Ark., and spend several months, and, as he did not think the Department would grant so long a leave of absonce he tendered his resignation to take offect June 30, the end of the fiscal year. Secretary Bristow replies that his resignation will be accepted as soon as McGuire's successor is appointed and qualified.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Special Disease to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Supervisor Munn arrived here this morning for the purpose of as-Washington, D. C., May IS.—Supervisor hunn arrived here this morning for the purpose of ascertaining whether any charges have been made against him in connection with the recent seizures in his district. He immediately called upon Secretary Briston, and was kindly received. Briston informed him that no charges of any name or nature have been preferred against him, either by anybody in the Department or by the officers having charge of the seizures. Now that Munn has discovered that there are no charges which will reflect on his official integrity or personal honor, it is not unlikely that he will tender his resignation to the President. Mr. Munn, in his interview with Secretary Bristow, intimated that he had not been fairly treated, and that the frauds which are alleged to have been discovered at Chicago and Milwaukee could not have possibly been detected with the very scent force at his command. It is somewhat significant that the Gauger on the North Side. Callender, against whom the Revenue detectives claim to have the strongest evidence of complicity with the Ring, was once suspended by Munn on sneicion, but was reinstated through the intervention of the strongest political influence.

Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been charged with the prosecution of the suits

Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been charged with the prosecution of the suits against the whisky ring in the West, and will soon leave for that duty. He has special instructions from the Department of Justice.

The whisky fraud development has led to the establishment of a new division in the Internal Revenue Bureau, to be called the Division of Special Agents. Revenue Agent H. J. Yaryan, who has gained so much reputation in connection with the whisky exposure, has been made chief of this division.

THE "LYNCHERS" NOT FARING WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 17.—It is reported that the Coroner has returned a verdict that George N. Kirkman was killed by George D. Woodman, John W. McLaughlin, William Parr, Sanford Fisher, and others. These parties have been arrested, together with five others. Officers came here last night and arrested Daniel Kirkman, son of the deceased, and William Zinsmaster, a son-in-law, upon the charge of complicity with the murder. There is intense excitement in the vicinity of the murder, and a strong guard is placed around the jail. Yet it is feared it will prove powerless to protect the prisoners. They will be presented to the Grand Jury, which meets to-morrow.

EXCITEMENT AT A MURDER-TRIAL.

EXCITEMENT AT A MURDER-TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Nastville, Tend., May 18.—Great excitement prevailed at Tracy yesterday over the trial of Hampton, Myers, and Purdoms, the murderers of Baser, the agent of the Lewis Colony, in Grundy County, last November. The courtroom was filled to its utmost capacity by a surging assemblage, and for some time an immense uproar among the people stopped proceedings. The Court, some time before the restoration of order, believed that the trial would have to be postpoused on account of the excitement.

postpoused on account of the excitement.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Special Dispatch The Chience Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., May 18.—It is authentically stated that David Reed, the negro who was mobbed here two weeks age for the murder of Policeman Frazier, escaped. A tree on the side of the bank of the river broke his fall to the earth, 100 feet below. It has since been discovered that he was wounded in the back of the head and through the cheek. The nose was clipped off by a bullet, but he was not fainly wounded, as the mob believed.

OUTRACE AND MURDER.

PRENIXVILLE, Pa., May 18.—An outrage and murder was committed near Trappe, a small village 5 miles from here, this afternoon. A young girl named Whilby was the victim. The body was found under a table, her ears torn off and her head terribly beaten. A tramp was seen in the vicinity, and it is supposed that the crime was committed by him. The excitement is intense.

is intense.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

St. Leous, May 17.—Mrs. Pisback, proprietress of a saloon and boarding-house No. 1123 North Tanth street, was shot in the neck at a late hour last night by ber husband, who then placed the pistol at his mouth, fired twice, and killed himself instantly.

A DRUNKEN BUTCHERY.

Special Disputed to The Change Tribune.

Nasuville, Tenn., May 18.—A man named James was killed by two other men while in a drunken row, in DeKalb County, the other day. His back was cut in two with an ax.

THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

New York, May 18.—The World states that

Bharkey, the murderer, is on board the steamer

Crescent City, in charge of Detective Daris, on

the care from Research to Here Leen.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Indian Delegation to Washington -Warlike Spirit of the Young

Sionx Braves Two Thousand Gold-Seekers at Cheyenne Waiting for Governmental Permission to Proceed.

Arrest of More Miners-A Projected Stage-Line Between Cheyenne and the

Black Hills.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMARA, Nob., May 14.—The chiefs and headmen of the Ogalialab, Brule, Unepapa, and other bands of Sioux Indians, who have gone to Washington to communicate with their Great Father, the President, in relation to a new treaty for

THE CERNICS OF THE BLACK HILLS,
bound themselves by solemn compact, before leaving bome, not to talk with any white person on the subject of their country, or the gold therein, until they should have communicated with the authorities at Washington. The only squaw with the delegation—the wife of Rad. Wound—seems to have smuggled herself into the party by her own artifice; for, after the departure of the Indians from the Agencies, and when they were some miles upon the road, she mounted her horse, overtook the party, and, vaulting into the wagon where her husband was seated, thraw her arms around his neck, refused to be separated from him, and carried her point against all efforts to drive her back to her home. These Chiefs come prepared to treat for the sale of their country, yet the condition of affairs with their people at home is neither a quiet nor a friendly one. Their young men, as a class, are opposed to the cession of their territory, and three war-parties have already started to the north and west for a little practice against the Crows and the Soake Indians, with the intention of concentrating, during the summer, with all other disaffected warriors of their nation, on the Powder River, for a grand Sundance,—which is the preliminary of war,—and a subsequent general attack upon the whites along the border, should the miners invade the Sioux Reservation.

There are now upwards of

TWO THO USAND PROFIE AT CHEYENNE,

Sioux Reservation.

There are now upwards of
Two THO USAND PROFILE AT CHETENNE,
on the Union Pacific Railroad, though the citizens of the place claim there are 4,000, awaiting
the consent of the Government for the occupancy of the Black Hills and Big Hom country. A
scouting party, under command of Lieut. Rogers, Niath Infantry, from Camp Sheridan, 60
miles from Harney's Peak, returned to its station on the 3d of May with five miners whom it
had arrested in the Black Hills. The following
day, seven more miners, belonging to the same

tion on the 3d of May with five miners whom had arrested in the Black Hills. The following day, seven more miners, belonging to the san party, came in to the post and surrendered the military authorities. They were all release on promise not to re-enter the Indian count until permitted to do so by the authorities the Government. These miners gave No ASSURANCE OF THE KIESTENCE OF GOLD in paying quantities in the country; but they hip prospected only in placers, and not in quarticedges. About the time of the return of the party, an old miner, who had found his way to the edge of the reservation, hired a half-brei Indian to guide him to Harney's Peak, reach there in safety, hurriedly dug out a panful earth, returned with it in hot hasts to the N brasks line, and there washed out from it centa' worth of gold. In addition to the gol zeakers now at Cheyenne, there are several hudred adventurers between that point and the mitary posts of Fort Laramie and Campe Bobi son and Sheridan, and along the border; but is not thought that there are any now actual

land.

THE NEW COMMANDER
of the Department of the Platte, Gen. Crook, left Omsha yesterday to visit the groups in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and to inform himself of the condition of affairs there. The Government geologist, Mr. Jenney, is still at Cheyenne, organizing and outfitting his party. The escort of cavalry and infantry which is to accompany him into the Black Hills, is at Fort Laramie, fully equipped, and only assating Mr. Jenney's arrival at that place to take the field. Lieut-Col. Etchard I. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, who was recently assigned by Gen. Crook to command this escort, reached Fort Laramie on the 10th of May.

#### WOMAN.

Candle says that his wife, at least, whatever may be the experience of census-takers with others of her sex, is always ready to tell her rage.

A Virginia widow rides with a leg on either side of the horse. People used to stop and gaze at her before she killed John Casa, but now her mode of riding is uncommented upon.

Ladies' dresses are now made so narrow in Paris that it is almost impossible to lift them, and an ingenious modiste there has issued instructions to her oustomers how to accomplish this feet.

A Colorado man sold his wife for \$300 the other day, and, when explaining the matter to his children, he said he hated to let the old woman go, but \$300 "wasn't laying around loose like it used to was."

like it used to was."

At a teachers institute in Ohio recently, a leady teacher was given the word "hazardous" to spell and define, and did it in this style: "H-a-z, has-a-r-d ard-e double a, ess-hazardees, a female hazard."

A Cleveland woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in three days thereafter the unhappy Cetestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pigtail out off, saying in explanation: "Too muches dam vank."

### ARMY REUNION.

#### Grand Assembling of the Veterans.

oral Grider No. 12, will be found in the report of dylutant-General, and I respectfully recommend the regulations be changed so as to provide for continguous referred to therein.

OUR GRANTIES.

OUR GRANTIES.

OUR GRANTIES.

OUR GRANTIES.

All by the services of Memorial Doy we would like the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of Memorial Doy we would hill by the services of the selection of the services of Memorial Doy we would have been upon and the past year has a some of the services of the selection of the selection of the selection of the services of the selection of

Adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

THE WELCOME AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The initial night of the reunion was well begun at the Exposition Building last evening.

At 8 o'clock the building was nearly filled, and upon the piatform the following

DISTINGUSHED GENTLEMEN

Were observed: The Hon. John L. Beverlige, Governor of Illinois; Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Mayor Colvin; Gen. Charles Deven, Massachusetts; Gen. E. Jordine, New York; Gen. Chetlain, Chicago; Gen. H. Powell, Massachusetts; Col. U. T. Gould, Illinois; Gen. John McArthur, Gen. Julius White, Chicago; Gen. H. Barnum, U. S. A.; Col. H. R. Sibley, Massachusetts; and all the delegates and representatives of the Republic.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Colvin and Gov. Beveridge, which were responded to by Gen. Devens, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. A few remarks were also made by Gov. Hartranft, of

Fennsylvania.

LETTES.

Letters of regret were read from Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. John A. Logao. Gov. Eagley (of Michigan), Secretary-of-War Beiknap, Admiral Porter, Gen. "Baldy" Smith, Senator Conkting (of New York), Clement A. Evans (of Georgia), Gov. Hendricks (of Indiana), W. Preston (of Kentacky), ex-Gov. Chamberlain (of Maine), President Grant, Postmaster-General Jewell, Thomas G. Jones (of Alabama), and a large number of other gentlemen.

From the Daily of May 14.

THE PROCESSION.

One Man Gets Potatoes by Planting in

streets were invariably occupied by old and young, especially the latter, since from these elevated positions they could obtain an excellent view of the soldiery, and at the same time avoid the jam incident to a crowd of anxious people.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

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THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The point of review, was the centre of attraction to all those who had to leave their own places to view the procession. Some houre before the time set for the review the streets near by were full of patient sight-sers, who, having secured eligible places, which whim secured lengths places, which whim secured lengths places, which whim secured eligible places, which will be summing any patience for the approach of the soldiers. The building was open to the public, and was much frequented by those who had time to spend.

The balconies at the north and south ends of the structure were reserved for ladies, and became well filled before the hour approached. The fronts of these balconies, and the centre one as well, were finely decursed with wreathed flags and festoons, intertwined with evergreem, covering the pillars which supported the balconies and the roofs thereof. There were also a number of flags festooned from the cornices, and hanging in graceful folds down over the reviewing force.

wings and screening like the model bird of freedom on the now obsolets \$39 gold-piece. "Old Abe" was the chief lion of the day, and ast upon his perch with Immense dignity.

The procession was a success in every sense of the word, notwithstanding the latter portion of the route was marched over in a drizzling rein. The good marching order observed by infantry and cavalry was a theme of general comment, and is remarkable, when it is considered that some of them have had so little practice, at least in public. This turn-out will doubtless be the means of awakening a military fever which will fill the First Regiment, and result in the formation of others that will unitarity make chicago as famous for her militia as she is for commercial enterprise and goaheaditiveness.

THE DECORATIONS.

There was a general display of bunting down town, and from many of the windows of stores and residences small flags and evergreen-wreaths were hung as an indicatod of the sympathus of the owners for the ex-soldiers. In the neighborhood of the Palmer House nearly every structure was more or less decorated with flags, large and small; and along Michigan avenue the national hanners of all sizes were hung from upper stories or waved by children. Everybody seemed to be patriolic, and to contribute to the success of the occasion.

THE NATIONAL ENGAMPMENT. . CONCLUSION OF ITS SESSIONS.

The hour of 3:30 having arrived, the election of officers was taken up, being the order of the day.

Following is the result of the ballot for Commander

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Care of Farm-Machinery-The Best Lubricators.

Something About Bees---How Not to Get Stung.

the Moon--- Another by Planting

as a rule, use too much oil on the bearings of farm-machinery, and to the detriment of the bearings. They put on large quantities of oil, but not sufficiently often.

The use and value of oil are to keep the surfaces apart, so they may not grind, and to furnish a medium upon which they may slide or roll upon each other, with the least possible frictions.

According to experiments in France, the friction of wooden surfaces rubbing on wood amounted to from one-quarter to one-half of the force employed. The friction of metal on wood was something less; while the friction of metal the surfaces dry; and, on metal running upon metal, the friction was reduced to ene-half of what it was before.

substances.

If machinery could be kept entirely free from dust and other grit, the bearings a d journals would last indefinitely. This is, however, impossible to do perfectly; but, by keeping the boxes through which journals are clied excefully covered, and by occasionally wiping such parts as may be got at when ciling, great waste of power may be saved, and the value and usefulness of machinery prolonged. A case in point ness of machinery prolonged. A case in point will suffice for all.

ness of machinery prolonged. A case in point will suffice for all.

OILING AXLES OF WAGONS.

Good wagconers always wipe the axles of their wagons before they re-oil them; very few, however, wipe the boxes; and yet the one is as essential as the other, and one is as easily done as the other. How? Shaye a spirable to fit the hole through the hub. Cover it with a piece of cloth, and, twisting it within the hub, it is easily cleaned. This will keep your wheels true for a long time, and save much labor to your team and vexation to yourseif.

Manufacturers and those who sell machines well know that implements and machinery will last more than double the length of time for some farmers than for others. The reason is simple: They are carefully oiled, and as carefully kept when not in use; for any man who is carefully as sure to care for it when not in use. Such men, for instance, never have trouble with the earth loading on their plows; they never spend half a day scouring their plows on the road, in the spring; their plows are always bright, winter and summer. They, when the plows have done their spring work, clean them thoroughly, and with kerosene and lamphlasic, and on them

Every wiburban household may, and should, keep one or two swarms of bees. They are interesting, and the dauger of being stung is almost nothing if they are rightly managed,—that is, are not abused,—for bees do not sting unless frightened or roughly handled.

Until you get used to them, and they to you, cover the head and neck with a shield of cotton-lace, when they are to be thoroughly examined, or procure a bee-dress,—a loose gown, reaching to the feet. Nover be in any haste in any operation about the hives of bees. In the examination of the hives, quiet them with a little smoke blown among them; give them five minutes to full themselves with honey, and they will be so docile that, if you do not crush them, or get them pinched between the skin and clothing, there is no danger from their exinging ends. A person may even tear an old box-hive to pieces with an ax, tie some of the pieces of honey and brood into the frames of a modern hive, and transfer the bees thereto, without being stung.

If you already have a swarm in some one of the modern frame hives, and suspect they are infested with moth, or that the comb is moldly from want of ventilation, then,

WHEN APPLE-TREES ARE IN BLOSSOM, select another, clean them; and, rejecting all moldy comb, or that infested with moth, put these frames into the new hives, with as many of the bees are, and, carefully removing one frame after another, clean them; and, rejecting all moldy comb, or that infested with moth, put these frames into the new. Close it up, set it where the old one stood, and take the old one away. Thus you have easily, and without much trouble, given the bees new and elean quarters,—in fact helped them to clean house.

DURING TREE TIME OF SWARMING, when a swarm issues from the hive, do not hurry and fame. Do not get tin-pans and make the day aldeous with the beating and shouting. It oftener drives bees than otherwise. If they seem inclined to go off, a little water dashed among them, or sand thrown into the swarm, will often hasten their disposition to

THE GREAT BRIDGE FIGHT.

PRAYER'S GRACE.

Round holy Rabbia's suffering bed The wise men gathered, gazing gravely, "Daughter of God!" the younger said, "Endure thy Father's chastening brave They who have steeped their souls in pu Can any anguish calmly bear."

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

They Are Again Appearing in Great Numbers.

braska, Being Again Eaten Up by Them.

M. F.—"You don't call yourself a farmer, do you?"

O.—"Well, yes and no. Nowadays I don't do much at it.—just enough to keep me healthy."

M. F.—"Goin' to plant any corn?"
O.—"Yes, a little right off, and a little more every two weeks, but the main crop from the 26th of June to the 10th of July."

M. R.—"And you expect to get anything from that late plantin'?"
O.—"Yes, I shall get my money from that."
M. F. (scratching his head)—"I guess you've' got something to learn about corn, as well as potatoes."

"Well," said we, turning about and setting down the basket of potatoes which we had slung to our neck, so we might easily drop two rows at once, "this land is well plowed, marked entirely straight, and without variation. We commenced plowing this morning. There is a square acro. It was fitted and marked; we have six bushels of potatoes, on a half-acre, to plant; it will be finished and covered before the stars come out, and that without any hoeing. We are afraid that, of the two, you are the one who must learn something of farming. How long have you been farming here?"

M. F.—"About lifteen years."

O.—"How much corn and potatoes do you plant each year?"

M. F.—"About 16 to 15 acres of corn and 2 or

O.—"Always plant them in the moon?"
M. F.—"Yes."
M. F.—"Yes."
M. F.—"Well, n-no; sometimes one thing and sometimes another prevents it; generally fair, though"
O.—"If you had 1,000 acres of corn and 50 to

ant each year?"
M. F.—"About 10 to 15 acres of corn and 2 or

O.—"Always get large and uniform crops?"

M. F.—"Well, n-no; sometimes one tining and sometimes another prevents it; generally fair, though"

O.—"If you had 1,000 acres of corn and 50 to 100 acres of potatoes to plans, you would not probably get them all in at a certain stage of the moon, would you? You would be glad then to plant when the soil, and not the moon, was right. According to your own showing, you must have cultivated about 180 to 200 acres of corn in the last fifteen years, and perhaps 30 acres of potatoes. Now, we have raised more potatoes in one season than you ever have raised in your life, and more corn in one year than if you, living 100 years yet, should continue to plant the same number of acres you have been used to planting. It is the soil, season, and cultivation that make acrops, and not the time of the moon is which they are planted."

Could you convince such a man as that? No. And yet, if his theory is true, my neighbor whom I helped to plant potatoes five days before, and in the old of the moon, should get all bottoms and myself all tops. We shall see.

There is just so much in this moon theory, and no more: plants do grow faster in light nights, probably, than in dark ones; and thus such plants as come up quickly, planted when the moon is new, may, with favorable weather, grow faster; and potatoes, which are slow in germinating, planted after the full of the moon, and coming up when the nights are light, may, under favorable circumstances, seem to grow faster; but that there is any difference in the outcome, no careful experiments made have ever shown.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

By the time this reaches the rural readers of THE TRIBUNE, the season for this work is just at that time when the buds have broken into new leaf, or from the time when the buds have burst until the new growth is half-an-inch long,—although, with care, they may be safety transplanted any month in the year.

There are more evergreens lost by allowing the rots to become dry after taking up, than in any other way frimed by Mr. Ebbrey, who says that in some sections he visited, the hopper pests have already devoured every green thing.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Press sent out a reporter specially to investigate the grasshopper plague, and that paper of a recent date prints the result of his inquiries. He says: "In Minnesota, so far as can be accirained, the main depositing area is now confined to portions of Brown, Nicollet, Blue Earth, and Lechusur County, in such quantities as to cause serious apprehension among the farmers of that tinying locality.

"Mr. James Hughes, a prominent and very intelligent farmer residing in Nicollet Township, area to be discovered in asionishing numbers in localities, but that the larger proportion of these deposited in moist ground have already been destroyed by natural causes. But few are found in the cultivated fields, while the unplanted strips adjacent to the fences reveal them in multitudes. On high, or dry and sandy soil, the eggs have hatched (or are hatching) in such numbers that the plagues of Eaypt stand shadowed upon every knoll, and destruction and want seam booted for a ride over the country on this winged scourge, the locust of the plains. Mr. Huges, like the majority of farmers in his vicinage, does not permit the impenting danger to interfers with his labors, but will cultivate as usual and to an equal extent. He states that the habit of the locust is to gather in awarms along the fencing with the advent of the coefficient of the remning, and his plan of extermination is to spread straw in such spots, and after the insect has effected this lodgment for the night, he proposes to fire

"In the immediate vicinity
"In the immediate vicinity
the limits of the city, millions of the
emerged from the occoons which have a
during the incisement winter,
"The Hon, C. T. Brown, formerly Sur
hing from personal and careful obe-

symmetry. The value of a deciduous tree on the lawn lies both in its beauty and its shade. One good shade-tree on a half-acre lawn is enough. Two Norway spruces naxt the road are also enough. Then you may ill in as you please, with shrubs and other low-growing things.

You may indeed plant thickly at first,—far more than you will need,—both of trees and shrubs; they will make the home pleasant. But, if you plant thick, remember you must thin quick. Here is where a majority of planters fail. To know just when to thin is where the difficulty comes in. Have you planted too thick in years past? Lose no time in deciding that you will begin to cut out, and study carefully what may be most properly taken in order to preserve the best effect. If you have not planted, lose no time in doing so; for a tree is a thing of beauty, and "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

A gentleman writing from Southern Kansas, says:
"I fear this State will be again scourged by the grasshoppers: indeed, in many places, every green thing is already esten up.

SOUTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.

Another report says: "Southwestern Nebraska will again be destroyed. Along the Valley of the Hepublican, millions of young grasshoppers have made their appearance, and millions are yet in the ground to come out. This is too bad, after the long and patient work of the State Aid Society. I fear all their labor will be lost. Our farmers had a great deal of seed sent them, and planted good crops, only, as we dread, to feed our Egyptian foce." ing announced the opinion of the United States Circuit Court in the Union Pacific Railroad cass. The Court holds that, under the original acts of incorporation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the proclamation of the President of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all the amendments thereto, the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is in Council Bluffs, Ia,; that the act of 1861 authorizing the issue of five millions of bridge should does not in any manner change the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor release the Company from any obligation of liability under former laws; that the only effect of the latter act was to authorize the Union Pacific Company to charge tolls for freight and passengers crossing the bridge; that the Drion Pacific Company was no right to operate the bridge by way of transfer or lesse to another company, whether that company be composed of third persons not connecte, with the road as stockholders or otherwise, or whether it be formed of Directors of the Company; that, under the law as it exists, the Union Pacific Company must operate the bridge itself as part of the road and in such manner as to form a continuous line to Council Bluffs. The objection made that the writ could not issue to compel the Company to operate the road without charging toll was remedied by an amendment of the alternative writ by striking out the words "without tolling for the company to operate the road without of the amendment of the alternative writ by striking out the words "without old for freight and passengers." Mr. Poppleton, who was present when the decision was announced, suggested that an appeal would be taken, and asked leave to file affactits of the amount involved.

THE FIELD AND STABLE. Improvement of Native Cattle by

Belleoande, Kan., May 12.—The very landable tendency of a great many farmers and stockgrowers of the live-stock-producing States of our country to improve their native cattle by crossing them with thoroughbred animals—Short-Horns, Devons, Jerseys, and others—has been spreading very fast during the last ten years, and the demand for thoroughbred breeding material, therefore, has been steadily increasing, so that in some instances really fabulous prices have been paid for single animals possessing superior qualities. Still, a great many farmers and stock-raisers, in their efforts to improve the qualities of their native cattle, or to produce new desirable peculiarities, which their animals did not possess, have not obtained the results at which they aimed, but have met with disappointment, and lost money. The average quality of the cattle of this country, or of those States in which crossing with thoroughred animals has been practiced, is not so much superior to what it was ten years ago as one should expect it to be, considering the amount of money expended. In some instances the crossing of

COMANCE OF

Material from Next N

Or an American Play

COMANCE OF THE RING.

Material from Which Charles Beade or Wilkie Collins May Make His Next Novel.

Or an American Playwright Construct a Sensation Drama Which Shall Be Racy of the Soil.

Why a Special Treasury Agent Known in Chicago, Resigned a Couple of Months Ago.

It was only - few years ago - so few that one anothers at their nearness - that's young man returned to his New England home with a diploma from a comparatively obscure collegiate institution of Ohio, which has more than her share of a certain class of colleges. He had been sent West, notwithstanding that Yale and Harvard were almost at the door, partly because he had relatives in the Ohio town, partly because his falther's means were failing and partly be-

Franklin, to be just, was rather above than below the average. Perhaps, take him all in all, he was just average, provided one rejects the doctrine of total, and supstimites for it that of part il degravity.

Franklin, to be just, was retine atove the bear who was a service and anticonstruction to be just, was retine atove the bear was a constructed to a service and anticonstruction of the spology of doctries of tools, and inscrimings for it that of part, if, departity.

Bear that it is the service and think of the spology of Bear that it is the service of the spology of the service and it is made in the service of the service

He bowed low to the old man, and wished in his soul that Howard would strike him senseless.

Howard, trembling with impotent rage, sank upon a sofa in the arms of his daughter.

Mary gave Bob an unequivocal signal; he saluted her with an abrupt extension of his hand, which was not taken, and left the house, like a condemned murderer, anxions to die, but not yet sentenced to be hung.

Everything passed to strangers. Mary, by the assistance of a New England Congressman whose station has been so near the Presidency that it is thought he will step in it.—obtained a position in the United States Treasury Dopartment, and a republican government permitted her to do a man's work for half a mao's pay. Her father and she occupied dingy lodgings in a red brick boarding-house street, and one night John Howard died, after a few hours sickness, of diphtheria. Mary had his remains taken to their old home and buried in the grave of her mother. Desolate, but intrepid, she returned to her desk in the department, and counted the old greenbacks more accurately than ever. Her woman associates became gradually attached to her quiet and kind dignity, and she was genuina but reserved in her frieudahips with them.

The Franklins, father and son, were growing richer. They had agencies in New York, St. Louis, Montreal, and Chicago. The period of the strikes came, and old man Franklin died the death of the sarene and just a month before a long lock-out occurred, which ended in 1870 with the uncendiary burning of the factories. Bob was burt by a falling engine-shaft, and, during the fever which followed the injury, his affairs were wound up by the Register in Bankruptey. The poor fellow had reached the dizzy height of success only to tumble to the depts of failure, and wake up, alone in the world, with only money enough to compel him to seek speedily some discreet investment. He tried half-a-dozen things,—life-insurance, teaching, and manufacturing of drugs, among them.—but ne had neither energy enough nor sufficient in the same per a surf

that was a he.

"Yes. Your commission is to be made out today. Washburn is changing all Whitely's men,
and Bristow is ridding himself of the pets of
both Richardson and Donglass. Your record is
clear—not many acquaintances here, you know,"
—and the rectifier gurgled up a little laugh,
"and I had a dispatch from the Department this
morning saying that you are to be given a roving
commission for St. Louis, Pekin, Chicago, and
Milwankee."

"Then you are on very friendly terms with

houlder.

Bob wanted to telegraph the good news to

Bob wanted to telegraph the good news to Mary immediately.

"To whom am I indebted for my good fortune?"

"Don't mention it, my boy, at all."

"Then I am to thank you?"

And he shook the rectifier by both hands.
"Been getting married, Franklin. Haven't you?"

ber desk in the department, and counted the old greenzesks more securally that ever. Her woman associates became gradually attached to her quiet and kind dignity, and she was genuine but reserved in her friendships with them.

The Franklins, father and son, were growing.

Louis, Montreal, and Chicago. The period of the strives came, and old man Franklin died the death of the serene and just a month before a long fock-out occurred, which ended in 1870 with the uncendiary burning of the factories. Bob was hart by a falling sogine-shaft, and, during the fever which followed the singry, height of success only to tumble to the depts of failure, and wake up, alone in the world, with only money enough to compel him to seek speedily some discreet investment. He tried half-a-dozen ing of drugs, among them,—but he had neithing of the strend to his relatives in Ohio, and, after a time, anded by letters from a well-known Ohio politican, obtained the polition of Gauger him to the drug concern, and he was unable to gist it all out, thick as the summary of drugs, and it was inevitable politicals, obtained the polition of Gauger him to the drug concern, and he was sinsified, and around a to promote half politicals, obtained the desired to the hard around a stranger in St. Louis would be less tempted to multihade quarrency was had on largy Franklin deak to be counted. A jiece of writing, which had evidently altiput the form between two of the fractional parcela, attracted her noice, and she picked it up, involuntarily. There was no fabout-relatively on the deed of it. We had

the sell to the land around a large teached lessel to the land around a large teached lessel to the land around a large to the land, whose wrappor had been profusely scaled with mucilage, it was a fragment of a torn letter, and the person who thought he was destroying it had unconsciously folded it over and over, pressed it lightly, and dropped it on the cashier's edge, where it had apparently adhered to the moistoned wrapper.

A half-rate message went over the wires that night. This was its literal tenor:

Rober Frenchiso: Resign immediately.

A half-rate message went over the wires that night. This was its literal tenor:

Rober Frenchiso: Resign immediately.

A half-rate in the first tenoric of the first and hours.

Rober Frenchiso: Resign immediately.

A half-rate literation is say residency. Will you not write everything unmediately?

A ray was absent from her desk the next day, and her near neighbors did not wonder, they are the say residency. Will you not write everything unmediately?

Another half-rate message resenced Robert, she had not money enough to send day decay and her near neighbors did not wonder, they are the say of absence. Come to No.

Another half-rate message resenced Robert, she had not money enough to send day decay and her near neighbors did not wonder, they are the say of absence. Come to No.

Another half-rate message resenced Robert, she had not money enough to send day decay and the message resenced Robert, which we friends a send of the west of a descay. Come to No.

The reply was:

Loome by the first rath.

Mary was a her post the heri day, but she scarcely engthmage greetings with her friends person, glanding at it creatived. sele cose, "and I quees he has fallen heir to a fortune." They met with healthing in the middle of well the provided here are residently and the missing of well and trembling so voluntary in the following day, and, naving done her ainare of the world and the missing of well and the missi

BEAUTIFUL MAY.

Thy flowers to-day
Lovingly twine,
O beautiful May!
In the sunshine;
Gladdening the heart
With beauty rare;
Bidding depart
Each sorrow and care,

Long live the joy
Thy coming has brought;
Ne'er with alloy
Its remembrance be fraught;
For Beauty and Peace
Thou hast brought in thy train,
And given release
From aching and pain.

Long would we keep thee,
Bo sweet thy stay:
Long shall we weep thee,
Yanishing May!
Circuso, 1875.

A Pleasant Funeral.
Secrements (Cal.) Record.
Two Spanish children of the same family,
dying within twenty-four hours of each other, were
buried together yesterday. The hearse was
dressed with white flowers and wreeths. Six boys
acted as pail-bearers, each wearing a white coat
with a bit of crape on the left arm. In front of
the hearse was a carriage containing six young
giris, clad in white, wearing long white veils
escaping backward from head-wreaths of white
flowers caught in green. These was nothing
sombre or funereal about the procession save the
two coffins and the slow movements of the carriages.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE

mive seasture, seldom or never exceeding 25% or 3 inches in length, but it makes up in beauty and vivacity what it lacks in dimensions. He pretty colors are remarkably changeful, fading and brightening as the fish plays in and out among the depths and shallows, or shifting through all the varying shades of hue as its pulses throb with excitement when engaged in sport or in combat. It is an exceedingly testy and choleric little fellow, and is perpetually in a fight with one of its species. The larger individuals feed upon the amailer ones and make terrible havor of the young fry, hence there is an endless ferment in their communities, with incessant ravage, devastation, and death. In all this commotion, involving the action of the most desperate passions, the little sticklebacks display their flectness, grace, and mobile coloring to the best advantage.

But their most curious maneuvering is exhibited at the breeding season, when the funny little finnies actually take to nest-building. Then are they animated with a fine ardor in collecting bits of straw or stick with which to lay the foundations of their domicile in among the stems and branches of water-plants. The light building materials accumulated are cemented together by a viscous exudation from their own bodies, which, spun out in the form of a thread, is wowen in and around the straws and sticks in every conceivable direction. The thread is light in hue and fine and ailky in quality. After the bottom of the nest is well laid, the sides are built about it, and when all is done it is no bigger than a small hazel-uut. Yet this pigmy dwelling is commodious enough to hold a multitude of eggs not larger than poppy-seeds.

The male stickleback is a model husband; and not only builds the cradle for his offspring entirely unaided, but after his spouse has deposited her eggs in it, he watches over the whole with the ulmost solicitude. And it is necessary for him to stand on guard without intermission, for no morsel in all the world for materias, and broad and proven

PINE SEEDS FOR FOOD.

The seeds of the East North American species of pine are never thought of as an article of diet except for the squirrels and birds that feed upon them in winter. But in some foreign countries and on the Pacific coast they grow to such size and are of such pleasant flavor that they are much esteemed by the common people for their nutriment. In Italy, and in other lands along the Mediterranean, the Stone Pine (Pinus Pinea), a broad, umbrella-shaped tree, bears immense cones containing seeds that are four years in coming to maturity. When ripe, these seeds are large, abound in a fixed oil, and have a fresh, aweet taste like almonds. They are used for the dessert, like nuts of any sort, and are also employed in making various kinds of confectionery, and in a variety of dishes for the table. As they very soon become rancid, their

fectionery, and in a variety of dishes for the table. As they very soon become rancid, their consumption is almost wholly confined to the countries where they are preduced. In Lisbon they are strung on threads like beads, and worn as a girdle about the waist.

The stately Sibertan Stone Pine (Cembra Pinus) that grows in Switzerland and the central parts of Europe, and in the South of Siberia, yields edible seeds that are used in some places as food and in others as an article of luxury. The shell of these seeds is very hard, and extracting the kernel is a fest of some difficulty. It is said to furnish an amusement for long winter evenings similar to that found in cracking hickory-nuts. In Siberia the fruit is see much prized, that noble trees are often cut down in order to secure it.

The seeds of the imbricated-leaved pine of Chili (Arancoria imbricata) form an important article food among the Indians. They are not unlike se chestnut, and are eaten raw, boiled.

A contract of the contract of

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE GRESHAM LECTURES.

Sir Thomas Greeham, the great financier and philanthropist of Elizabeth's reige, made noble use of the vast wealth he inherited and acquired. His father was a merchant prince and one of the financial agents of Henry VIII. In 1537 he filled the office of Lord Mayor of London. The son was sent to Antwerp in 1552—being then aged 33—to act as the King's factor, and for six-ten year, successfully conducted invocated and

do it in this way, and I fell to soliloquising in this manner: I have a watch worth \$50. I will trade that watch for a house. I shall make a good trade. The horse I will exchange for a yoke of oxen. I will fatten the oxen, and get them in very nice order, and sell them for Christmas beef for \$400. I will invest that sum in mess pork, and it will rise in an unprecedented manner, and I will convert my \$400 into \$1,200.

illied the office of Lend Mayor of Louislen. The
som was sent to Antwerp in 1853—being then
sayed 33—to act as the King's factor, and for six
toes years successfully conducted important and
difficult money transactions between this Gerenments of Engined and the Netherlands. He
death of his only son, in 1864, he resorved to expend the min portion of his wealth on verice
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beneficed in merchanics of Louison.

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Beneficed the merchanics of Louison.

Bir Thomas bull a samptons mansion at
Outsety Park, user Bisentford, where he frequently engertained persons of the highest distinction,
oven the Quesin herself deigning to all at his
hospitable board. His town-sesistence,
such and the weather of the complex of the latter, its apartments being converted into
for the excellon and support of eight saimhouses, and for the endowment of a college,
His town-mansion was given up to the use of
the latter, its apartments being converted into
residence and lecture-comm for seven Professor,
whose salieries were yield out of the Royal Exchaing revenues. The subjects of lectures apointed by the founded were divinit, physic,
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HOW I RECAME A BILLIONAIRE.

and solvice sought on all occasions, for the sole reason that he was rich. I was sitting, a few days ago, in my office musing upon the subject of wealth, and the unequal distribution of property in this world. In my meditations this question kept forcing itself upon my mind: Why is it that a man is sent into this world without previous consultation or arrangement, and at the very beginning of life is informed that he must get money, money, money,—mustroot hog or die? I could not answer the question. Yet I know that I have been insuited and humilisted with such a statement many times. Why, I also asked myself, is it that I can't enjoy all that is beautiful and glorious in this world without having money, money, money? I couldn't tell why it was—thought it might be owing to an artificial state of things; but it was plain to me that I couldn't. While pondering on these matters, I suddenly resolved that I would have money, since it was so necessary, and I said to myself: I am going to have wealth; yes, I am detarmined to have wealth; yes, I ahriefted, I will have vast wealth; I will be as rich as Croesus. How shall I statin it? Shall I rob a National Bank? No. Shall I induce some rich man to call me a d—d liar, and a thief, and a perjurch villain, and sue him for slander and recover a large verdict? No. I will get rich honestly. I will do it in this way, and I fell to sollloquining in this manner: I have a watch worth \$50. I will trade that watch for a horse. I shall make a sfusio by Handel—A street organ. When a hog roots in a snow ba Why is a kettle, tied to a dog's tall, like death Because it is bound to occur. The saying "Excuse haste and a bad pen " been attributed to a pig who ran away i

A female bill-poster is doing an extensive business in New York. The sex was always good a running up bills.

The man "whose departure left a blank in on house "did not die; he was a census-taker, as will return again.

One of the safest places during a thundstorm is a railroad train in motion, because it furnished with a conductor,

Traveler (to landlord)—"Show me a room will a good fire in it, for I am very wes; and same a tankard of sie, for I'm very dry."

# SUCCESS

TREATMENT OF LINGERINE

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

COMMON SENSE

PLAIN ENGLISH,

### Medicine Simplified.

to diseases of the eye and em, are intrusted diseases of the urogenital organs. All doubtful, obscure, or difficult cases are submitted to a Council composed of the Medical Staff of physicians and surgeons—the Faculty of the World's Dispensary. Skilled pharmaceutists are employed to compound the purpose

and the restraines of superior discovers of the lower of such as the control of the lower of lower of

Some may suppose that a physician cannot obtain, through correspondence, a sufficiently accurate idea of the condition of a patient, to enable him to treat the case successfully. But a large experience in this practice has proved the contrary to be true, for some of the most remarkable cures have been effected through the medium of correspondence. In most long-continued cases, the patient has thought over his symptoms hundreds of times. The location of every pain, whether acute or mild, constant or occasional, and the circumstances under which it occurs, have been carefully noted. He has observed whether he had a rush of blood to the head, was feverish or chilly, whether troubled with cold hands and feet, whether full of blood, or pale and bloodless; and he states these matters with accuracy and common sense when writing to me, for he has a very good, if not a professional knowledge of the relative importance of these symptoms. So in regard to digestion, he states what kinds of food agree with him, or whether he is troubled with excessive acidity or a flatulent condition of the stomach. He also informs us whether his tongue is coated, or clean and healthy, and gives us many other particulars too lengthy to enumerate, by which we are enabled to gain a perfect understanding of the case. If his description be not sufficiently complete to enable us to obtain an unmistakable understanding of the case, he is requested to answer a list of important questions which are sent him. The people are far more intelligent in these matters than physicians are generally willing to admit. A patient is often confused while being personally examined by a physician, and gives imperfect or incorrect answers. After he has left the presence of the physician, he finds that he has failed to enumerate many of the most important reason why we have had such such such true and natural statements of the cases from these letters, many of which are perfect pen-pictures of disease. As bank tellers and eashiers, who daily handle large quantities

I am frequently asked to visit patients residing hundreds of miles away, so that I may personally examine their eases, consult with the attendant physician, or perform difficult surgical operations. As my time is valuable and very fully occupied, I cannot always comply with such requests. Having a larger number of physicians on my Medical and Surgical Staff than formerly, I shall (when not able to attend in person) detail a competent member of the Faculty of this institution to respond to such demands upon our skill.

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CONSUMPTION.

The hydrenic and medical treatment which I

the Medical Adviser. Next, if not equal in importance, to the function of the liver is 'that of the kidneys, the province of which is to remove a large portion of effete and poisonous matter from the system; and as the liver, by reason of its laborious duties, is subject to frequent derangement, so the kidneys are prone to frequent disorders, as Inflammation, Albuminuria (Bright's Disease), Diabetes, Gravel, Calculi or Stone, etc., etc.

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"A word to the wise is supplicable."

Those who desire further information in

"A word to the wise is supplement."

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is a very prevalent disorder, and frequently results in serious chronic affections. I have been chronic affections. I have been accounted to a considered and serious constitute the subject of a very practical article, which will be read with interest by many a sufferer from these troublesoms affections.

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I have been considered and the subject which claims the earnest aftending of the constitution of these affections, and these pages have been given a place in the incomplete edition. From her peculiar organization, woman is doubly assemble to the limit of the subject with the corporation of these affections, and these pages have been given a place in the incomplete edition. From her peculiar organization, woman is doubly assemble to the limit of the subje

Part 1.-PHYSIOLOGY. Under this subject the author considers,

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3. Alternate Generation.

4. Personal Dissimilarities.

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TIES OF THE BLOOD.

VII.—THE CREULATORY SYSTEM.

VIII.—THE OBGANS OF RESPIRATION. IX.—THE SKIN.
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XI.—EXCRETION.

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The Lymphatic.
 The Sanguine.
 The Volitive.
 The Encephalic.

The chapter concludes with some in

In this chapter we find treatise on Loveits nature and effects. It contains a History
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marriage are considered with reference to
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2. The Welfare of Society.
3. The Perpetuation of the Species.

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2. Ventilation of our Dwellings.
4. Sites for Homes.
5. Damp Cellars.
6. Dust and Disease.
7. Cotton-Wool Respirator.
8. Light and Health.

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Chapter II.—Foon, Reverages, Clothers.
Under Food we find the following:

1. Regularity of Meals.
2. Eating too Much.
3. Late Suppers.
4. Feeding Infants.
5. Preparation of Food.
6. Different Rinds of Food Required.
7. Principles of Food.
8. Variety of Food Nacessary.
9. Properties of Food.
10. Climate (as it influences our requirements for food).
11. Value of Animal Food.
12. Relative Value of Food (table showing the same).
13. Digestibility of Food.
14. Cookery.
15. Various Recipes for Cooking Meats.
Under Beverages we find the following:
1. Water (its mineral and organic impurities).
9. Purification of Water.

1. Water (its mineral and organic impurities).
2. Purification of Water.
3. How to use Water.
4. Tea and Coffee.
5. Malted Boverages.
6. Fermented Beverages.
7. Distilled Liquors.
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WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.

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before the world in altogether from that intended."

Rivers

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